FBIS DAILY REPORT

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OAS'S ORFILA ISSUES STATEMENT ON FALKLANDS CRISIS

PY220838 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0320 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] Washington, 21 May (TELAM) -- Commenting on the South Atlantic crisis, OAS Secretary General Alejandro Orfila tonight said: We are facing the most difficult, critical situation in the entire history of the inter-American system.

The following is the text of Orfila's statement:

"In view of the magnitude of the military actions that took place today in the South Atlantic and the tragic death toll resulting from the aggression perpetrated by an extracontinental power against my country, I can no longer remain silent despite my status as an international official.

"Mindful of the repercussions my remarks would have, I have thus far observed the objectivity which is required by my position. Yet the sacrifice which the young people of my country are now making to defend the honor of the Argentine people in the face of an unjustifiable aggression inspired in anachronistic, colonialist ideas forces me to overlook that objectivity.

"Similarly, in line with the responsibilities stemming from the position for which I was elected, I want to point to the urgent need for an immediate cessation of hostilities as a first step to achieving a just, durable peace. I also want to express my opinion on the consequences this situation will have for the future of the continent and of the OAS.

"We are facing the most difficult, critical situation in the entire history of the inter-American system. Although there had been serious situations in the past, never before was an extracontinental power involved and never before was the collective security structure of the system affected.

"The most serious aspect of this crisis for the continent is that it has caused its member countries to move in opposite directions. I am firmly convinced that this situation is not irreversible but we will have to pay a certain price for it over a certain period of time. That time and that price will be less to the extent to which the system may prove its desire to overcome the present circumstances. I have no doubt that it will overcome them.

"The crisis has demonstrated Latin American unity. That unity, which is an historical necessity, will yield its best results in strengthening the inter-American system and in enabling it to fulfill its mandates and to comply with its responsibilities.

"In the field of immediate action, I have taken the personal initiative of addressing leaders of American nations to urge them to make a renewed, joint effort to achieve an immediate cessation of hostilities which would permit a successful continuation of the negotiations.

"The first step is, therefore, to restore peace. It must be an honorable peace. It must be a peace which would be in keeping with the prevalent feelings in the continent, which would take into account the territorial integrity of the continent and which would respect the principle of sovereignty. It must be a peace with a sense of justice.

"Public office, whether national or international, should not be based on the desire to obtain a reward but to serve. It is a responsibility which transcends personal conveniences or inconveniences. At this tragic moment in the life of my country, I must adopt the only morally valid position for a public servant, irrespective of its consequences: to stand beside my people and to identify myself with their just aspirations, their struggle and their sacrifice."

GALTIERI SAYS THATCHER RESPONSIBLE FOR BLOODSHED

PY222001 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1814 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 May (TELAM) -- President Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri said today it will be very difficult for Great Britain to recover from the losses it has suffered. He said Mrs Thatcher is responsible for the blood being shed in the South Atlantic. He emphasized the actions being carried out by the Argentine Air Force, which he said is writing pages of glory. General Galtieri met this afternoon with reporters accredited to Government House. The meeting was held in the audience room of the presidency.

General Galtieri started his dialogue with reporters in the following manner: "I wanted to greet you. Really, during these days, which have been much more active than usual, I have had no time to get in touch with you. It has been a while since I talked to you. Therefore, as president and army commander, I wanted to have a chat at a time when the country is confronting a military conflict which is becoming part of the pages of Argentine history.

"In this regard, you will recall that on 2 and 3 April the Argentine armed forces occupied the Malvinas and South Georgia islands in an effort not to shed a single drop of valuable British blood. This was achieved due to the precise orders given by the joint staff, despite the fact that it could cause death and wounds, as it did, to our Argentine men, who are also valuable."

The president said that "during April the Argentine Government carried out intensive actions in the search for peace through negotiations with full willingness, but that same kind of willingness to search for peace was not shown by the other side. An imperialist and colonialist concept of a dictatorship of centuries ago in the international political concept of relations between nations -- this type of dictatorship is responsible for stubbornness in understanding world reality and a world society in permanent evolution -- thwarted -- until now -- a peaceful solution of the Angki-Argentine conflict."

The president stated that on 1 May Great Britain began its violent military actions, which it increased yesterday with massive actions against the Malvinas Islands. In this important period, obviously, the armed forces knew how to fulfill each of their tasks, representing the spirit and feeling of the Argentine people. But in this particular case, as commander in chief and president of the nation, on behalf of the army I command, and I am sure, of the national navy as well, I want to put special emphasis on the pages of glory the Argentine Air Force is writing. President Galtieri added that "each of the men who maintain, supply and make our planes fly -- many of which are several decades old but are flown by technically and brilliantly trained Argentine pilots -- is a symbol of the spirit of our Argentine nation."

President Galtieri made it a point to indicate: "We men of arms know the circumstances and the moments in which responsibility must be assumed, beyond life and death. This forces me to state that I feel special emotion on remembering my pilots of the Argentine Air Force who died yesterday and those of today and tomorrow who, with the same enthusiasm, the same chivalry and responsibility, will continue the role they have to play in defense of the honor of the Argentine nation." He reiterated the special recognition of the Argentine president, of the commander in chief of the army, of all the army and of the navy, to our pilots of the Argentine Air Force. "I think all this is corroborated by all the information you have about what happened yesterday and will continue happening in the future."

The president was asked about the current situation in the theater of operations. He said: "The enemy was able to set foot in the San Carlos area. The confrontations continue. It will be very difficult for them to recover their losses. I personally regret the deplorable loss of life and materiel -- something we did not seek and which has been suffered by Great Britain -- which is enormous. We could prevent this from continuing to happen if the commonsense which is always possible is allowed to prevail or to emerge."

Asked about the negotiations, the president said Argentina continues to have, as it has always had, the full spirit to continue with diplomatic negotiations, something it has never abandoned. There are several initiatives from friendly countries which are trying to intercede between the parties, aimed at finding points of rapproachment for a cease of hostilties and other measures to pacify moods and these activities.

President Galtieri stated that "on 2 April, almost 2 months ago, Argentina began the operations without shedding a single drop of British blood despite our losses and on orders for which I take responsibility. The blood that is being shed is not my responsibility; it is the responsibility of Mrs No... Mrs Thatcher. Because of our spirit and of our democratic philosophy we are still interested in negotiations without giving up the sacred interests of the Argentine nation, which come from deep in our history."

The president was accompanied by Secretary of Public Information Rodolfo Baltierrez, by Operations Under Secretary Col Pedro Armando Coria, by the directors general of the press, Emilio Ibarra, and of general coordination, (Ret) Col Julio Garcia Fernandez, and by his duty aide-de-camp.

COSTA MENDEZ: U.S. WILL PAY PRICE FOR SITUATION

NC221214 Paris AFP in English 1155 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] Paris, 22 May (AFP) -- the United States will "pay for years to come" for its "error" in supporting Britain in the Falklands crisis, Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez said in an interview published in FIGARO MAGAZINE here today. The United States "has made a big mistake, for which it is paying and for which it will go on paying for many years to come," he told the weekend magazine of the conservative paper.

Trade sanctions taken by the European Economic Community (EEC) had "obliged Argentina to set out on a new commercial and diplomatic strategy and even redefine its foreign policy," he added. "I do not know if in the end if it will not be Europe that has lost the most, because it could be replaced by Japan, by certain countries of Eastern Europe, like East Germany, or even by some Latin American countries with which we have reinforced our links to an extraordinary degree," he said.

Mr Costa Mendez said there was a "new solidarity" in Latin America, "with the exception of Chile."

DEFENSE MINISTER FRUGOLI SAYS ARGENTINA WINNING

PY2[illegible]059 Buenos Aires Televisora Argentina Color in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 May 82

[From "60 Minutes": Interview with Defense Minister Amadeo Frugoli -- recorded]

[Tex] [Question] Mr Minister, your habitual courtesy with the country, your almost daily reports on the situation -- what of this day, this Friday, which started ominously in the morning and that is ending in rejoicing?

[Answer] So far the attacks launched by the British colonialist fleet on San Carlos and other places on the Malvinas have been and are being repelled.

They have suffered very serious damage to naval units, particularly to many frigates, some of which we believe to have already sunk. They have also suffered losses in planes, helicopters, and the troops that have attempted to land have fallen under very intense fire, so that up to the present moment the impression is that the Argentine armed forces continue to furnish unquestionable proof of courage and efficiency in defense of the national dignity.

[Question] Dr Frugoli, do you think a lesson of this kind, like the one given today, might enrich, change, modify the diplomatic game of these hours?

[Answer] I hope that will be so. I hope the major Western countries, which bear an enormous historic responsibility, will realize the need to persuade the British Government to give up its persistently mistaken position, because there is the impression that the British Government has lost its sense of reality, and it refuses to admit actual facts. This encourages it to undertake a senseless military action which also endangers the entire equilibrium of world political power.

[Question] Finally, Mr Minister, I would like to make a journalistic simplication and I would like for you to answer me either yes or no. Can I assert -- summarizing in a single idea the issue we are confronting -- that Argentina is winning?

[Answer] I would say beyond any doubt yes.

[Question] Thank you very much, Mr Minister.

On U.S. Aid

PY220212 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0054 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 May (TELAM) -- Defense Minister Amadeo Frugoli tonight asserted that after today's action in the South Atlantic, the Argentine armed forces are in a clearly favorable position, adding that all landing attempts have been repelled. Frugoli, who talked to a channel 9 reporter, said the British colonialist forces have suffered and are suffering heavy damage and casualties as a result of the action undertaken by the Argentine armed forces.

He remarked that the Joint Staff's reports are very clear on the subject, and that the British have had very significant losses in naval units, helicopters, planes and, of course, in lives. He added: I would say that at this stage the Argentine armed forces are in a clearly favorable position. Asked whether any British landing attempt succeeded today, he answered that they are attempting to land and naturally the Argentine armed forces are repelling all attempts of this kind. Just landing is not everything; it is necessary to land and strengthen their positions, and this has by no means been accomplished.

He recalled that so far the results of the conflict, as reported by the Joint Staff, include a British plane shot down, five frigates seriously damaged, one of them sinking, another one hit by 14 missiles fired by Argentine Air Force planes and three seriously damaged. Concerning the results of the action, Dr Amadeo Frugoli said they are highly satisfactory for our country and that they have again confirmed the operational capability of our armed forces and their high combat morale.

Regarding the British military attack, Frugoli said it is hard to find an explanation for irrationality but that there may be an underlying attitude of pride and self-importance which prevents them from admitting reality, because reality means giving up imperial and colonialist dreams which are absolutely and definitely dead.

Asked about reports that the United States will render military aid to Britain, the minister answered: I am not aware of the scope of the material aid the United States has offered to Britain.

I have the idea that the United States will understand the gravity of the situation that might arise throughout the entire Western world, and particularly in Latin America, if that aid includes military support. He added that a country like the United States, which is so important in the world, and particularly in the Western world, bears very significant historic responsibilities. He said: In this case, the United States should assume those responsibilities by adhering to a more equidistant, balanced position, which might persuade the British prime minister that it is necessary to give up that intransigence she has assumed. He went on: "Then it would be possible to lay the groundwork for an agreement enabling a cease-fire and a peaceful and honorable settlement based on right and justice."

Asked whether the helicopter that crashed in Chile's southern region was on an espionage task, Frugoli answered: I do not yet have precise reports on that event, so I cannot make assertions of that sort. I cannot either deny or confirm that.

The minister said that today has been a day of very high tension for the entire Argentine people, who are following step by step and with deep unity the action of the Argentine soldiers. Asked about his opinion of the future, he remarked that it is hard to make an estimate but, said he, I have full faith in our final victory because we are defending a just cause supported by right, and also because we have the support of practically a whole continent and because a change is taking place in the entire Western world, and particularly in Latin America.

JOINT STAFF STATES 'HONORABLE PEACE' SOUGHT

PY220329 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0308 GMT 22 May 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 75]

[Text] The Joint Staff hereby reports that the actions undertaken by the enemy forces have clearly revealed the aggressive and intransigent British attitude toward the conflict with Argentina. As a matter of fact, Britain has responded to the real possibility of continuing with the negotiations by launching an attack on the islands, the consequences of which are unpredictable, although undoubtedly very bloody.

Argentina has been forced to respond firmly, and it will continue doing so as long as it is attacked. Even though we Argentines are fighting determinedly, we are fully aware that coexistence should prevail and that the only valid attitude in the international context is the one enabling one to live honorably. We pursue peace, but a just and honorable peace.

PRESIDENT SENDS MESSAGE TO POPE ON DEVELOPMENTS

PY231558 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1530 GMT 23 May 82

[Text of message to Pope John Paul II by President Leopoldo Galtieri on 23 May]

[Text] Grieved like Your Holiness over the loss of human lives, we listen with Christian humility to your call for peace, understanding and prudence. Our people and our government have made all possible efforts to avoid a military confrontation and bloodshed, and we have participated with spirit of renunciation and flexibility in the negotiations to find a diplomatic solution to the conflict. In his peace efforts in the past few days, the UN secretary general found understanding and a spirit to negotiate in our country.

The call made by Your Holiness strengthens us in our undeclinable desire to support all efforts that may lead to stopping a bloody confrontation we have not sought and which is the result of an obstinate and intransigent attempt to restore an illegal colonial situation.

The Argentine nation adheres to the desire of Your Holiness, and with responsibility before history it is ready to take part in a cessation of hostilities which would allow the re-establishment of peace, and under this climate to seek a peaceful, honorable and just agreement.

COUNTRY SAID FACING GROWING MILITARY EXPENSES

PY230632 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2245 GMT 23 May 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 23 May (NA) -- The military escalation brought about this weekend in the Malvinas Islands after the landing of the British troops will reactivate the study of a number of projects designed by the Economy Ministry for financing military expenses and for increasing reserves. These are the two ends the Economy Ministry has pursued from the beginning of the conflict, looking to strengthen the actions by the armed forces.

The measures adopted on 5 May have so far permitted the country to cover the expenditures arising from the war with no major difficulties, but as actions step up, the need for funds in pesos and dollars may also grow.

Economy Ministry Roberto Alemann himself has not ruled out the adoption of new measures in case of the worsening of the situation which made the ministry devalue the peso, grant reimbursements, restrict imports and raise gasoline prices. He said: "No measures have been foreseen for next week, but I cannot give any assurances for the future," [word indistinct] the minister he started his trip to Europe and the United States 2 weeks ago.

The alternatives under study by the economic leadership hold no mystery, since they are based on higher taxes, restrictions on payments of foreign debts and incentives on exports. Since the beginning of last week, when the escalation of military actions became predictable, the Central Bank has restricted currency payments on private debts, concentrating authorizations only on the cancellation of obligations arising from military imports and from the government's debts. Military expenses scheduled for May amounted to 500 billion pesos, while expenses incurred for arms imports since the beginning of the conflict have raised by 30 percent the external payments originally budgeted by the armed forces.

Expenditures in pesos are financed exclusively by the new taxes, although the extension and intensification of the conflict may provoke a deficit which will have to be covered with new income for the treasury. The increase by almost one-third in dollar payments by the armed forces is being covered by saving currency from being spent in other areas of the economy through the restriction on imports. It has been possible so far to finance this level of expenditure, but it is really not known how the expenses will be financed in the future after the military escalation.

The measures to be implemented will not be divulged immediately, although some decisions adopted to favor the extraction of oil and to speed up crude oil exports may be made known in the next few days. The draft law permitting an overall readjustment of the prices paid to the contractors of Government Oil Deposits will be submitted to the Legislative Advisory Commission for promulgation, if it has not already been submitted this weekend.

Such readjustment would be sufficiently large to allow for an exceptional fiscal deduction to be channeled to the Treasury for the financing of the new military expenses. The salary raise scheduled for July depends on another important emergency tax, about which the commission will also have to decide. The Economy Ministry estimates that taxes on financial assets will yield only 3 trillion pesos, and amount which will allow for a meager readjustment, given the cost of living increase registered since last January. Despite this situation, government officials do not want to comment on the percentage by which public servants' salaries will be raised, because some government sectors deem it advisable to make up the salary lag beyond the possibilities that will be afforded by the income arising from the additional tax.

Ban on New Zealand, Norway Imports

PY220637 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0140 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 May (TELAM) -- The Commerce Secretariat today announced that the system that tacitly restricts imports has been extended to New Zealand and Norway due to their having approved commercial sanctions against Argentina. The requirement for a prior study -- a virtual ban -- on the issuance of import licenses has thus far only affected imports from Great Britain, Hong Kong, Canada, Australia and all EEC countries except Italy. New Zealand and Norway will now be added to the list except for commodities whose import is covered by contracts signed not later than 13 April and 19 May, respectively.

USSR Suspends Grain Imports

PY212030 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 21 May 82 p 9

[Text] (DYN-REUTERS) Argentina sold 400,000 tons of grain to markets outside the Soviet Union after that country's suspension of purchases, Agriculture Under Secretary David Lacroze said yesterday. Lacroze said that the Soviet Union had suspended grain purchases not because of the Malvinas crisis but because of "internal problems."

He added that in consequence Argentina had offered more attractive prices and grain had been snapped up by Japan, Venezuela, Spain and Taiwan. Lacroze told Radio Rivadavia that this crop was the second biggest in Argentina's history, only exceeded by last year's, even though the maize crop had fallen 1,000,000 tons short of what had been expected.

Lacroze said that Argentina sells grain to whoever pays best, and if massive contracts had been signed with the Soviet Union, totalling 4.5 million tons of grain, this was only because the Soviets needed grain very badly. He said that sales to the Soviet Union from other countries had been embargoed and the Russians were willing to pay a higher price for their grain. However, he added, the Soviet Union had found itself short of cash and had decided to hold back on further purchases until it could get a clearer idea of its own potential crop.

According to a separate news story, Lacroze will visit the Soviet Union to discuss future sales of beef and grain. He will go to Moscow May 31, sources said, but no contracts or agreements would be signed during the visit.

LAMI DOZO VISITS AIR FORCE UNITS IN SOUTH

PY211926 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1822 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Trelew, 21 May (TELAM) -- Air Force Commander Lt Gen Basilio Lami Dozo today told the members of his force that they must clench their teeth and fists, keep warm hearts and cold minds during the action "since we are going to achieve victory because our cause is just."

This morning Lami Dozo started a tour of various units of the Air Force, in the south of the country. He traveled with Chief of the General Staff Maj Gen Juan Garcia, Strategic Air Commander Maj Gen Telmo Helmut Weberg, Air Defense Commander Maj Gen Augusto Huges, Air Force Secretary General Brig Rodolfo Aquilino Guerra, Chief of the various departments of the General Staff and (?Adjutant General) Brigadier Marcone.

In Trelew, the first stop, the commander met with the Southern Air Force commander, Brig Ernesto Crespo, who briefed Lami Dozo on the details of the actions in the South Atlantic when the confrontation with the fleet invading Argentine waters took place.

The commander made unscheduled visits to various units, where he met with officers and greeted the air force noncommissioned officers, as well as those of the army and navy in the areas where joint forces are operating.

Lami Dozo stated: It is not by change that I have come to have a chat with you and greet you personally, accompanied by higher echelons of the air force. He pointed out that had he accepted the requests of the air force brigariers it is quite probable that there would be no one left at the Condor Building today because they all want to be here in the south, but each one has his responsibilities and should fulfill them at his own post.

He mentioned that when one has an active participation one generally does not realize the magnitude and importance of the event taking place. He stated that this is normal, and then added: "you are the main actors in an important event that undoubtedly will mark a period in Argentine history." Lami Dozo pointed out: This is how your commander in chief feels, how the commanders of the army and havy feel, how the armed forces feel and how the Argentine nation itself feels.

He acknowledged that the difficulties are great, and said: We are perfectly aware how difficult it is going to be to achieve the political objective. The material objective will not be the most difficulty; it will just be an incident. He added: We are resorting to all possible activities to achieve the political objective we have established.

Addressing the commanders and officers, the member of the Joint Staff said: "You are professionals, and as such you not only know best how to handle arms but also how to overcome problems and uneasiness." Lami Dozo noted: I can assure those who are not on the firing line that we share with you the same aspirations and concerns, and, like you, we will be able to overcome the difficulties until we achieve final victory. He noted: "You can be certain that as your air force commander I am constantly trying to increase the resources and improve the level of our operational capacity."

He added: "Moreover, as a member of the Joint Staff I am studying all the paths that will lead to the political objective and how to achieve it at the minimum cost possible. "I have strong faith in our fatherland, and of course in its armed forces, which are an inseparable part of our fatherland, and of course in our air force, which had its baptism of fire on 1 May and which showed that we are truly able to confront the enemy."

Lami Dozo said: "Regarding the political aspect, let there be no doubt that we have perfectly outlined Argentina's basic interests regarding this issue. We have been described as being intransigent, although we have always been willing to listen and to negotiate, but always in keeping with those interests that we cannot and we should not renounce." Lami Dozo stated: "It has been a long time since our last meeting. Since that time we have experienced difficult times, but today I tell you the same thing I told you then: Clench your teeth and fists, keep warm hearts and cold minds during the action, because we are going to achieve victory because our cause is just."

High Level of Training

PY220705 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 21 May 82 p 14

[Text] Cordoba — Maj Gen Sigfrido Plessl, chief of training of the air force, has said that in the Argentine-British conflict "nobody has correctly estimated or appraised the degree of training of our pilots, and England therefore believed that it had sufficient deterrent capacity in combat, but fortunately for us it has been tremendously surprised."

Asked whether it is true that Great Britain used diplomatic negotiations in order to carry out actions of attrition against the Argentine defenses, the air force general answered that "it has been a strategy responding to London's political objectives, which have been to gain time to bring reinforcements to the theater of operations in order to be able to achieve its military objective. But the Argentine armed forces have also taken advantage of that time for the recruitment and preparation demanded by the circumstances.

Asked about the possibility of an attack on the Argentine mainland and his opinion regarding the degree of response such an attack would meet, General Plessl said, "That type of action may respond to Great Britain's political intentions and military strategy." He added: "They may have the capacity, just as we have the total capacity to respond."

Regarding the need for Argentina to possess a real and powerful aeronautics industry and if it can be expected that there will be stronger activity in that direction after the conflict, the training commander replied with a "yes" and said, "It is among the goals of the air force to have the necessary independence in some strategic areas so as not to depend on decisions abroad."

In conclusion he maintained, regarding the current prospects of the conflict, that "Argentina will achieve its political goals." General Plessl made his remarks after a ceremony in this provincial capital during which the name of Comodoro Roberto Etchegoyen was given to a school in the city district called Ejercito Argentino.

JOINT STAFF TO ISSUE COMMUNIQUES WHEN NECESSARY

PY211810 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1755 GMT 21 May 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 72]

[Text] The Joint Staff hereby reports that the communiques it issues beginning now on the actions carried out will be intended to report in an orderly way and to clarify events. In view of the foregoing, communiques will be released when deemed necessary and in sufficient numbers to accomplish this object.

On Unofficial Reports

PY232113 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2142 GMT 23 May 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 82]

[Text] The Joint Staff, in view of the distribution of graphic and written information referring to the deployment, emplacements, consolidation of positions and tactical actions of both enemy and national units, reports that:

1. These are exclusively press appraisals, without any official origin or confirmation.

2. Their veracity, seriousness and accuracy -- particularly in cases when precise information is intended -- are the total and absolute responsibility of those distributing them, and therefore they must be evaluated accordingly.

3. It is reiterated that the only official information, absolutely true and exact, is released by this staff.

SUPPLY SITUATION IN FALKLANDS SAID AT OPTIMUM

PY240601 Buenos Aires Radio Rivadavia in Spanish 0530 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Senior military sources have stated that the supply situation in the Malvinas Islands is normal. Despite the British blockade, the reserves of foodstuff, military stores and other equipment will last for a long time. The sources explained that the supply situation is optimum, which has permitted the suspension of the airlift between the mainland and the islands.

The military spokesman also said three of the pilots of the four Argentine Mirage planes recently shot down by the United Kingdom have been rescued in dangerous operations and that reports will be published soon showing the heroism of both the pilots and the rescuers.

DELAYS IN REPORTING DETAILS OF GROUND OPERATIONS

PY232056 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2040 GMT 23 May 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 81]

[Text] The Joint Staff reports that due to the nature of the ground operations being carried out in the Malvinas area, the flow of information cannot have the same dynamics as the air, naval air and/or naval operations. The information must be based on periodic evaluations which will be made known to the public at the appropriate time. Therefore any silence in this regard should not create concern or speculation.

REPORTAGE ON 21 MAY MILITARY OPERATIONS

Plan for Better Counterattack

PY211432 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1411 GMT 21 May 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 21 May (NA) -- Military spokesmen stated here that the Argentine forces allowed three British ships to get near the West Malvinas Island coast, through the San Carlos Strait [Falkland Sound], in order to make the Argentine Air Force counterattack easier.

Despite the bad weather conditions in the region, which make air operations difficult, Argentine planes are allegedly operating in the zone, attacking the British vessels.

'Relative Success'

PY211426 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1420 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 May (NA) -- Radio Rivadavia has reported here that the British disembarkment attempt "is being repelled with relative success."

The radio station added that a British Sea Harrier had been downed and that its pilot was taken prisoner.

It added that Argentine Air Force and Navy planes are attacking British ships in the San Carlos Strait.

Joint Staff Reports Results

PY211631 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1619 GMT 21 May 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 71]

[Text] The Joint Staff hereby reports that during the attack carried out today, 21 May 1982, around 1030 and 1100, by Argentine Air Force and Navy units the following results have been established: one frigate received the impact of 14 rockets but the damages could not be evaluated; one frigate on fire and sinking; three frigates damaged. The Argentine forces in the area are operating according to established plans.

Army Fighting Commandos

PY211819 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1752 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 May (NA) -- High-ranking military sources revealed that harsh combat was taking place between British commandos, which were trying to establish a beachhead with the first amphibious landing of the conflict, and troops of the Argentine Army. The clashes started this morning on Soledad Island.

An Argentine military analyst stated that commando troops and British Marines took part in the actions, and that they "paid a very high price" in their first attempt to land on the islands.

The sources pointed out that the British task force carried out a large scale attack "in order to establish itself on Malvinas territory, in the San Carlos Strait, but that the main body of its soldiers was repelled by joint actions of the Argentine Army, Air Force and Navy.

They added that "British Marines tried to land from the British ships in assault boats, but that the Italian-made Aermacchi planes of the navy and the artillery installed in the zone attacked several vessels causing the attackers numerous casualties."

"At the same time, the sources said, Dagger planes -- which are the Israeli version of the French Mirage -- of the Argentine Air Force forced the English destroyers and frigates to withdraw. Some of them were seriously damaged."

"On their part, army troops attacked the British forces who attempted to set up a beachhead, and a harsh combat broke out," the sources said.

One of the military analysis noted that "if he wants to act sensibly, the commander of the British task force will have to seriously review his strategy."

AFP Report

PY212145 Paris AFP in Spanish 2059 GMT 21 May 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 21 May (AFP) -- Viewed from the Argentine side, the first phase of the fighting in the area of the Malvinas Islands has developed on three fronts:

Puerto San Carlos Bay, located north of the strait that separates the two main Malvinas Islands, where a major landing operation was carried out by British forces.

Puerto Darwin, located in the central part of the strait, where British forces attempted to make a landing with helicopters.

Zorro Bay [Fox Bay] where a landing was carried out. In opposition to the above two places, Zorro Bay is on Gran Malvinas Island [West Falkland], which is the largest island of the archipelago.

Very little information was given by the Argentine side regarding operations in Puerto Darwin and in Zorro Bay.

According to reliable sources, a further attack was carried out against the fleet after 1500 GMT, although the results thereof have not been reported thus far.

No reports were released either on the number of Argentine losses or on the status of the fighting in the area of the Malvinas Islands, except that the Argentine forces had successfuly repelled the attacks.

Joint Staff on Material Losses

PY212152 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2145 GMT 21 May 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 73]

[Text] The Joint Staff hereby reports that during the combat actions carried out until 1600 today, 21 May 1982, the following material damages have been registered:

Enemy forces: five frigates with direct impacts, two seriously damaged and three with various damages; one Sea Harrier plane downed; one helicopter downed. Argentine forces: three downed planes; three damaged helicopters.

The operations in the area continue.

British Attacks Small-Scale

PY212339 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2254 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 May (NA) -- Military circles indicated today that the day-long British attack on the Malvinas "was not a large-scale operation, not an all-out attack."

The sources indicated that "enemy landing capability is practically undiminished," but noted that the Argentine Air Force which "fought all day long, maintains the same fighting capacity as when it began."

Military circles expect British attacks to continue throughout the night.

Frugoli Reports Successes

PY212342 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2328 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 May (TELAM) -- Defense Minister Armadeo Frugoli asserted tonight that the Argentine Armed Forces are in a clearly favorable position after today's actions of war.

Regarding the landing attempts in the Malvinas, he said that the Argentine armed forces are repulsing all attempts of that type and added: To land is not all. It is necessary to land and to consolidate the positions, and this has not in any way been achieved.

Governorship Reports Action

PY220038 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2353 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Puerto Argentino (Malvinas Islands), 21 May (TELAM) -- The press office of the governorship tonight released a report on the fighting that took place on the Malvinas Islands today.

The report reads as follows:

During the night of 20-21 May and at dawn today, British troops launched an amphibious attack on the San Carlos settlement by the north mouth of the San Carlos Strait.

The operation involved the use of from 12 to 14 ships of various types which landed an as yet unknown number of troops who were engaged in combat by our own forces.

At 0600 British ships initiated a bombardment of Puerto Darwin. According to estimates, one or two warships were used.

At 0800 from two to four Harrier aircraft attacked an Argentine emplacement, thus putting out of commission three helicopters -- a Chinook, a Puma and a Bell UH-1H -- but causing no casualties.

At 0930 an Aeromacchi naval plane attacked the enemy at San Carlos, making direct hits on either a frigate type or destroyer. The plane returned for ammunition to Puerto Argentino, and the pilot estimated that he had made no less than 18 direct hits.

1000: Argentine commando personnel shot down a Sea Harrier plane in the Howard area, using a Blowpipe missile. The British pilot, who had ejected a few minutes before, was captured.

Another Sea Harrier plane was also shot down in the Howard area by an Argentine Air Force Mirage plane. The pilot was being sought by our patrols.

1510: A Sea Harrier plane was shot down at Howard by the commandos with another Blowpipe shot.

The British pilot of the plane shot down in the morning has had surgery for his wounds.

In the course of the day, air force and naval aviation have carried out seven air raids against the enemy, some of them with 16 planes at the same time, and they have succeeded in sinking two ships and causing serious damage to three other enemy ships.

1700: A British frigate-type warship in flames was slowly sinking off Howard. A second ship that was coming to its assistance was attacked by the air force, but the extent of damage is unknown.

In conclusion, an Argentine naval Pilot ejected himself from his Douglas A4Q plane over the vicinity of Puerto Argentino Airport and was saved unharmed by an army aviation helicopter.

REPORTAGE ON 22 MAY MILITARY OPERATIONS

Communique on Fighting

PY221634 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1626 GMT 22 May 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 77]

[Text] The Joint Staff reports that early today, 22 May 1982, troops of the Argentine Army continued fighting the troops which the enemy landed in the zone of San Carlos Port. The combat front remains stable and the situation is under the control of the Argentine forces.

On UK Difficulties

PY222252 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2027 GMT 22 May 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 22 May (NA) -- The uncomfortable tactical position of the 400 British troops who are isolated on the northwestern end of Soledad Island makes their movement toward the interior of the island practically impossible, military sources reported today.

The disembarked troops who managed to stay on Soledad Island are at present in an area whose topography is inadequate for the establishment of a "beachhead," in addition to the lack of naval and air support after the ships protecting them left yesterday.

The main body of the invading forces landed at the San Carlos creek yesterday, along a small beach hardly 500 meters long.

According to the report of a military source, the plain where the invading troops are stationed is surrounded by hills as high as 250 meters, which are steep and have practically no vegetation.

The place is some 50 km away from the closest village, Port Darwin, and it is part of a ranch owned by a woman who lives someplace else on the island, reported the sources.

After the failure of other landing attempts on the part of the British fleet, these forces are stuck over there, surrounded by Argentine troops, with practically no possible displacement, since it would be almost impossible for them to get across the hills.

The naval units which gave them artillery support during the landing sailed off in a northerly direction seaward in view of the offensive of the Argentine Air Force.

The sources likewise deemed that the support they were able to receive from Harrier planes was also limited, since they could only locate the Argentine troops during daytime.

While it is not discarded that British invaders can rely on some type of antiaircraft defense, this would be insufficient to neutralize the Pucara attacks and less likely to respond to the artillery fire of the defense forces, reported the spokesmen.

It was thought at military level today that the situation of the disembarked marines was becoming quite uncertain, since it is believed improbable that the British high command will decide to send other ships into San Carlos Strait after the serious reverse suffered in the fights yesterday.

British Estimated at 400

PY211220 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1212 GMT 22 May

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 May (NA) -- A military spokesman has reported that the British troops that have occupied a position north of Puerto San Carlos in the Malvinas Islands are estimated at 400 men.

He added that the attacking group "is under control of the Argentine forces" and that "there is no other activity" in the other parts of the islands.

Communique on Losses

PY220511 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0503 GMT 22 May 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 76]

[Text] The Joint Staff reports that, in the aftermath of the Argentine aircraft attacks against the aggressor forces of Great Britain throughout the day, 21 May 1982, our forces lost in combat actions a total of six aircraft and three helicopters.

British Losses Reported

PY220120 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0116 GMT 22 May 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 74]

[Text] The Joint Staff reports that the enemy has suffered the following losses as a result of the successive attacks made by planes of the Argentine Air Force and Navy during the actions which have taken place in the San Carlos Strait, Malvinas Islands, today 21 May 1982:

Three Sea Harrier planes and two helicopters shot down by the antiaircraft defense;

Four frigates with very serious damages, of which a type 42 firgate and another unidentified frigate have reportedly sunk;

Four frigates with considerable damage of an extent which has not yet been verified.

This means that about 70 percent of the enemy navy units which have participated in this combat have been put out of action.

The enemy forces which have succeeded in landing are being attacked by Argentine Army units with the support of aircraft from the three forces stationed on the island.

Commander Reports All Well

PY220028 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0003 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 May (TELAM) -- President Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri received today at 1030, in his capacity of commander in chief of the army, a telephone communication from Gen Mario Benjamin Menendez. General Menendez gave a detailed report on the situation reigning at that time, adding: Everything is in order, General.

He then added: You may rest assured that all the troops are well and have a high combat spirit.

He ended his report by saying goodbye, sending a hearty embrace.

Communique on Operations

PY230450 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0443 GMT 23 May 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 79]

[Text] The Joint Staff reports that the military operations carried out by the Argentine forces in the Malvinas area on 22 May developed as planned; they had as their basic aim preventing the enemy force from consolidating its position.

REPORTAGE ON 23 MAY MILITARY OPERATIONS

Ground Forces Begin Advance

PY231858 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1850 GMT 23 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 May (NA) -- A military source has indicated that Argentine ground forces have begun an important advance against the British troops which landed in San Carlos Port, Malvinas Islands.

The source said that the advance of the army units on the enemy positions took place almost simultaneously with the joint attack carried out by planes of the air force and the navy.

British Position Described

PY221756 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 May (TELAM) -- Military operations against the British troops that landed in the place continued throughout the morning today in the area of the San Carlos settlement in the Malvinas Islands.

It was learned from military sources that the actions were absolutely under control of the Argentine forces and that the British could not advance beyond what they achieved on the day of the disembarkment. That is, they remain on the beach that surrounds San Carlos Bay, protected by rocks and within the range of the Argentine artillery which controls the heights in the place.

Asked about the difficulties the Argentines are facing to evict or defeat once and for all the British troops, the military sources said that the topography of the terrain does not allow a sudden strike, though it does allow a continuous harrassment.

It is also difficult for the air force to take action, both due to the camouflage used by the British and due to the speed of the airplanes, which makes it difficult for them to see the exact place. Nevertheless, the zone has been raked by the air attacks carried out yesterday.

The sources also insisted on the fact that the aggressors lack artillery weapons and that their position is absolutely precarious. Given the fact that they are unable to receive it from outside because they have no communication with the fleet, it is believed that the British troops will have to surrender at any moment due to the lack of ammunition, food and shelter.

Communique on Losses, Damage

PY240408 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 24 May 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 84]

[Text] The Joint Staff hereby reports that as a consequence of the air attacks which took place on 23 May 1982 against enemy forces operating in San Carlos Port, the following losses have been registered:

Argentine forces: one plane downed.

British forces: one seriously damaged frigate, one transport ship for troops and helicopters seriously damaged; one unidentified ship with various damages which have not been evaluated so far.

Air-Sea Battle Assessed

PY240840 Paris AFP in Spanish 0627 GMT 23 May 82

[By special correspondent Erwan Jourand]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 May (AFP) -- Violent air attacks were launched by planes of the Argentine Air force and Navy Air Force over the Malvinas Island on Sunday afternoon.

The objective of these attacks, the first after the British landing last Friday, was to hinder the British from disembarking reenforcements in men, provisions and ammunition in the San Carlos sector in the north of Soledad Island in the Malvinas Archipelago, it was learned here.

According t military sources in Buenos Aires, the Argentine planes, taking advantage of a slight improvement in the weather, attacked in successive waves from 1400 to 1700 (1700 and 2000 GMT) to try to hinder the British from consolidating their positions in the sector and establishing a bridgehead. The violent attacks by the Argentine Mirage and Skyhawk planes began when the altitude of the clouds permitted it.

The targets of the Argentine planes were the ships serving as a link between the soldiers on shore in San Carlos Bay and the rest of the British fleet, which is at a great distance. It seems to have been quite a big operation. According to certain reports, Skyhawk and Mirage planes supported by Mirage III interceptors participated in the attack.

The target ships were lying in the San Carlos Strait near the bay, a natural port where the British (?marines) and paratroopers landed last Friday.

A logistic landing ship escorted by a (?frigate) and a merchant ship with the deck cleared for the takeoff and landing of helicopters entered the strait hidden by the layer of fog which covers the archipelago every morning.

After a strong wind had pushed away the clouds, however, the Argentine fighter-bombers could attack. The air force and navy planes launched themselves in dives over the logistic landing ship which was trying to get close to the shore to land reenforcements or new supplies to the troops on land in the [words indistinct].

The frigate was also hit, according to London, fires broke out on board. The helicopter-carrying merchant ship was hit as well, according to an official communique released late on Sunday night. A third ship, unidentified according to the Buenos Aires communique but which may be a logistic landing ship of the Sir Lancelot class, was also damaged.

Buenos Aires has announced that an Argentine plane of unspecified type, which was flying within range of the British antiaircraft batteries and ground-air rockets, was hit during the battle.

The immediate tactics of the Argentines seems to be clear: to hinder by all means the consolidation of the positions taken by the British soldiers landed in San Carlos Bay, preventing them from thus creating a bridgehead before (?advancing) on Puerto Argentino or Port Darwin. When weather conditions permit it, the Argentines bomb the ships which try to resupply the British troops installed in the north of Soledad Island. The Argentines have said that the British have three or four logistic landing ships of the type attacked Sunday afternoon.

For Buenos Aires it is a question of hindering the ships from getting near the entrance to San Carlos Strait and the bay of the same name under the protection of the frigates and the Sea Harrier planes to supply the troops who landed on Friday. Once they are isolated and without logistic support, the British commandos in the San Carlos sector may become vulnerable to the Argentine troops, it is said in the Argentine capital. The Argentines believe that the British assault troops on Soledad Island may soon be in a difficult situation, if they cannot be supplied and reenforced from the sea.

According to military experts in Buenos Aires the soil in the San Carlos area is soft and swampy with some rocky and very uneven parts. Therefore it seems to be difficult for the British to establish an emergency landing strip for the vertical-takeoff Sea Harrier planes and the helicopters.

The air-sea battle in San Carlos Strait to hinder the resupply of the British troops is, therefore, of fundamental importance to the Argentines and it will probably continue in the next few days.

REPORTEDLY CLOSING IN ON BRITISH 24 MAY

PY241337 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1304 GMT 24 May 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 24 May (NA) -- The army infantry brigade reportedly initiated today the "last stage" of the operation to besiege the British forces on San Carlos Bay. Similarly, the right moment for carrying out saturation air bombardments and for repelling the English attempt to invade the Malvinas is reportedly being awaited.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez might address the UN Security Council today to denounce the British aggression and to reassert Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas Archipelago before that council.

Reliable sources have said that Costa Mendez might travel to Washington tomorrow to contact the representatives of the OAS member countries regarding the implementation of further measures against the UK under the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR). These measures would also include an alternative allowing each member country to decide on the giving of military support to Argentina.

In this regard, it was learned from an article that was published in the newspaper LA NACION here today, that at least one of the commanders in chief has allegedly told retired high-ranking officers that Argentina is free to directly or indirectly request military aid and supplies from the USSR.

This possibility arises, it was noted, from the constant and effective support that England is receiving from the United States and New Zealand through an indefinite replenishment of war material.

According to military sources who are today cited by the newspaper LA NACION, the real losses sustained by Great Britain are considerable, and only constant aid on the part of its allies will make it possible for Great Britain to redress them.

In regard to the losses that are being sustained by Great Britain, no fewer than 100 wounded soldiers have allegedly arrived in Montevideo. It is believed that the number of casualties in the British ranks has been much higher thus far.

SOUTH AFRICA REPORTEDLY SUPPLYING ARMS

PY241403 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1239 GMT 24 May 82

[By Peter Gregson]

[Excerpts] Johannesburg, 24 May (LATIN-REUTER) -- A Johannesburg daily today said that South Africa is supplying arms to Argentina including ship-to-ship Israeli missiles for use in the fight over the Malvinas.

The daily THE STAR cited unidentified sources of Cape Town who said that in addition to the Gabriel missiles, the supplies include spare parts for Mirage fighter-bombers.

The newspaper said that the arms were loaded in a Uruguayan DC-8 transport plane in a remote area of the Malan Airport in Cape Town packed in boxes labeled as spare parts for tractors.

According to military analysts, the Gabriel missile -- called Scorpio in South Africa -- has a range of approximately 35 km.

It is propelled by a two-stage solid fuel rocket and its warhead carries 180 kg of high explosives.

A spokesman of the British Embassy in Cape Town said that he could not make any comments on THE STAR article until he reads it completely.

He added, however, that if the report is correct, they would consider it serious.

A spokesman of the South African Defense Ministry refused to make any other comment than: It is not our policy to reveal to whom we sell arms or from whom we buy them.

THE STAR also cited a spokesman of the Foreign Ministry that South Africa has informed Great Britain that two long-range Soviet Bear reconnaissance planes are operating from Angola observing the British fleet.

A spokesman of Foreign Minister Pik Botha today said: We do not confirm or deny arms transactions as a matter of principle.

The spokesman confirmed THE STAR report that Great Britain has been informed about the Bear reconnaissance airplane activities.

But he added: The supplying of information about the espionage activities by Soviet Bear aircraft does not affect our position of neutrality.

Parliamentary sources said that opposition politicians met today to discuss whether to ask for a parliamentary debate on the daily's report.

NEW LABOR CONFEDERATION FORMED 19 MAY

PY220945 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0105 GMT 20 May 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 19 May (TELAM) -- A plenum of secretaries general of union organizations which convened here today formed the General Labor Confederation of the Republic of Argentina at Azopardo 801 [Confederacion General del Trabajo de la Republica Argentina -- Azopardo 801, CGT] and named the union delegation to attend the Geneva meeting of the ILO.

The above decisions were made at a plenum called by the Labor Ministry and held at the building of the Federation of Commerce Workers under the chairmanship of Enrique Venturini (leader of the Union of Naval Electricians) and attended by approximately 80 union representatives.

The delegation that will attend the ILO meeting will be led by Ramon Baldasini (of the Federation of Postal and Telecommunications Workers -- FOECYT) as president and by Jorge Lujan (of the glass industry) as alternate president and will consist of the following: Jorge Triaca (plastic industry), Juan Rachini (water and soft drink workers), Mario Cala Gomez (commerce), Enrique Venturini and Enrique Mico (garment industry), Rodolfo Soberano (milling industry workers), Naldo Bruneli (UOM) [Metalworkers Union], Hugo Barrionuevo (pastry industry) and Ruben Cardona (Union of Mechanics and Related Automotive Transport Workers -- SMATA).

The assembly also decided to designate the 20 unions which will take part in the leadership of the CGT of the Republic of Argentina. They are: the Union of Workers of the Plastic Industry, of naval electricinas, FOECYT, the State Workers Association, light and power, workers of the glass industry, the willing industry workers, SUTIAGA (expansion unknown), pastry industry workers, garment industry workers, The Fraternity [La Fraternidad], Motor Transport Workers Union, commerce, health, Federation of Telephone Workers and employees of the Argentine Republic, Union of State Petroleum Workers, textile workers, Construction Workers Union of the Argentine Republic and SMATA.

The following four unions were elected as alternate members: State Board of Sanitation [Obras Sanitarias], Union of Workers and Employees of the Ministry of Education, ice industry workers and television workers, the CGT of the Republic of Argentina also decided to name a committee which will be charged with adopting the appropriate measures aimed at recovering the assets and rights which make up the material and spiritual heritage of the CGT, especially the building located at 801 Azopardo Street.

The plenum also issued a statement noting that lying ahead of Argentina there is only one possible future: a democratic, great destiny. It adds that national sovereignty should be based on popular sovereignty in order to be strong and stable.

It points out that the fatherland, which is the main subject of our concerns, calls upon us to build an institutional system which would embody its great, generous soul, that is, a stable, modern, republican, representative, federal democracy.

The statement adds that the country is at war to defend the national sovereignty against a colonialist aggression and that the action that began on 2 April marked the conclusion of a stage and the initiation of another in the domestic national process. Thus it will be up to all Argentines -- civilians, military, workers, businessmen, and specially the authorities -- to shape this new stage.

SECURITY COUNCIL ASKED TO STOP FALKLANDS WAR

PY220332 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0153 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] La Paz, 21 May (LATIN-REUTER) -- Bolivia urged the UN Security Council tonight to take urgent steps to prevent more bloodshed in the Malvinas Islands and to attain the immediate restoration of peace in the South Atlantic.

In a press communique, Bolivian Foreign Minister Gonzalo Romero accused Great Britain of having frustrated UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar's efforts to find a negotiated solution to the conflict. Romero said in the communique that the London Government has used political and diplomatic subterfuges to frustrate Perez de Cuellar's noble efforts.

The communique added that Bolivia was urging the Security Council to take urgent steps to put an end to the bloodshed in the South Atlantic and to attain the immediate restoration of peace in that area. The communique concluded by saying that Bolivia condemns the British attack on the Malvinas and confirms its determined support of the Argentine cause.

In addition, the Bolivian minister announced that a meeting of foreign ministers from the Andean Pact countries which was to be held next Wednesday in Bogota has been postponed until some other time. He explained that the reason for the postponement was that Venezuelan Foreign Minister Alberto Zambrano has decided to go to New York with his Argentine counterpart Nicanor Costa Mendez to participate in the meeting of the UN Security Council.

CABINET HOLDS EXTRAORDINARY MEETING 21 MAY

PY211840 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] The Cabinet held today an extraordinary meeting to discuss the present national, social, economic, and political situation, according to Information Minister Mario Maranon.

During the meeting, which started at 0830, the ministers delivered separate briefings on the situation of their respective areas. One of the main points reviewed was the present situation since it is threatening the democratization of the country. He said that the disorders at the different national levels are threatening the democratization process established by the government within the 3-year program.

In the meeting which was held at the presidential residence in the San Jorge neighborhood, the ministers that make up the government economic team warned that a salary increase for government employees will result in a galloping inflation in the country. Maranon said that the government keeps a very large bureaucratic apparatus and that in compliance with the general labor law government employees are not allowed to form unions since there is an article that prohibits this activity.

PRESIDENT TORRELIO THREATENS DRASTIC MEASURES

PY210942 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2014 GMT 20 May 82

[Excerpts] La Paz, 20 May (LATIN-REUTER) -- President Celso Torrelio warned today that he will take drastic measures to put an end to the openly subversive process which he said Bolivia is experiencing because of hunger strikes and stoppages.

General Torrelio made his statements at Government House, saying that his government's democratization intentions have been wrongly interpreted, because dialogue and understanding are misunderstood as weakness.

Torrelio warned in his press statements that all those persons who are irresponsibly spreading chaos and anarchy in an openly subversive process should be ready to take the consequences of their irresponsibility. I will take the most drastic measures to put an end to this climate of uncertainty and unrest, with the support of the laws and reason, he said.

PAPER URGES ARGENTINA TO NEGOTIATE CEASE-FIRE

PY232350 Rio de Janeiro LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST in English 23 May 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Return to the Falklands"]

[Text] With the establishment of a firm beachhead backed by the presence of some 5,000 troops, with artillery and anti-aircraft weapons, the British have definitely returned to the Falklands. While this landing operation will receive only brief mention at best in future war manuals, it was a definite tactical success.

The Union Jack again flies over the Falkland Islands and whatever direction this crisis takes next, whether renewed negotiations or continued hostilities, that fact will weigh heavily in the final outcome. We can only hope that the end comes quickly. The loss of the frigate Ardent, the disabling of a second British warship plus the dead and wounded on both sides further demonstrate the mounting cost of what has become open warfare on air, sea and land. The British have vowed "to move and move fast" to repossess their colony, launching land attacks while at the same time tightening their air and sea blockade.

The speed and success with which Friday's landing took place indicates the British forces are capable of making life extremely difficult for the Argentine defender despite the numerical superiority of the latter. With reported losses of 16 aircraft in 1 day's combat, the vaunted air strength of Argentina is also in danger of being rapidly depleted. On the Argentine side there is still the factor of time as the Antarctic winter is now only four weeks away, but with the British already in place on East Falkland, time is also ticking away for the Argentines. Any further British advance will undermine the Galtieri regime's claim to victory as well as threaten its popular support.

It would seem that this is the final chance for the junta to come to terms with the situation -- with the British back on the islands the initial act of seizing them has failed. To continue fighting will not only limit the possibility of a negotiated settlement ultimately returning the Falklands to Argentina but may very well topple the Buenos Aires Government. If ever Argentina had an interest in negotiating a cease-fire, that time is now.

CONCERN EXPRESSED OVER U.S. SUGAR RESTRICTIONS

PY210931 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 20 May 82

[Excerpts] In the opinion of Senator Luiz Cavalcante, Brazil has clearly supported Argentina concerning the South Atlantic conflict and this attitude has already caused economic problems for our country, for example the U.S. restrictions on purchases of Brazilian sugar.

He said that in the episode of the Malvinas Islands -- which he prefers to call Falklands, like the British -- Brazil is not acting pragmatically like Argentina did when it remained neutral during World War II while Brazilian ships were being sunk in the South Atlantic.

He made an analysis of the U.S.-Brazilian exchange, through which our balance of trade registered a surplus of almost $3 billion in 1981, remarking that he did not understand the Brazilian Government's peevishness at the U.S. Government and the EEC in the wake of the South Atlantic conflict.

His statement drew support from Senators Evandro Carreira, leader of the PT -- Workers Party, -- Agenor Maria and Leite Chaves.

BELAUNDE OUTLINES PEACE PROPOSAL FOR CONFLICT

PY220610 Paris AFP in Spanish 0508 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] Lima, 21 May (AFP) -- Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde outlined here today his proposal, submitted yesterday with the endorsement of Venezuela and Colombia, aimed at negotiating a peceful settlement in the Malvinas.

He said it consists mainly of the unilateral and individual presentation by each of the parties, of a document for a third party to find the points of agreements.

Belaunde added that this will be done without any one party having to yield to benefit the other, without the slightest concession of each party's ideas or positions.

He said that both Argentina and Britain essentially agree on: a ceasefire, the withdrawal of military forces and a provisional government on the Malvinas.

He remarked that these are points which are included in the documents submitted by the two parties and that it is absurd that the youth of two friendly nations should be sacrificed because no agreement has been reached on the other issues.

After remarking that his proposal has elicited very understanding responses, Belaunde said that it will not be easy to reach an agreement but, he added, "it will certainly be less difficult than to try to find a solution after considerable and regrettable losses have occured."

Waiting for Argentine Reply

PY220341 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 May 82

[Excerpt] Lima, 21 May (TELAM) -- The Argentine Government has not given any reply to the new peace proposal presented by Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry, whereas the British Government has made its reply subject to Argentine acceptance of points which the latter country rejected during the last negotiations.

This was disclosed here today by a government source who asked not to be identified. The source said that the Peruvian president expects to speak by telephone today to his Argentine counterpart Leopoldo Galtieri.

This morning Belaunde Terry had a meeting of over 1 hour at Government Palace with Argentine Ambassador to Lima Luis Sanchez Moreno, but the subject of the talk has not become known.

The source said that President Fernando Belaunde Terry is hoping that the proposal placed before the two governments last night will be received as hoped, but that the latest reports on armed clashes in the archipelago have caused him the greatest anxiety.

BRITISH ACTION ON FALKLANDS CONDEMNED

PY240112 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0021 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Montevideo, 23 May (LATIN-REUTER) -- Uruguay today condemned British military action on the Malvinas Islands and demanded an immediate cease-fire in the South Atlantic.

The statements said that Uruguay condemns the armed attack against the American territory of the Malvinas and declares that said action has no reasonable relationship to the inherent right of legitimate defense recognized by the United Nations.

The text, released by Foreign Minister Estanislao Valdes Otero, also demands an immediate cessation of hostilities in order to prevent there being new victims and the immediate opening of the necessary path to a diplomatic solution.

The note said that Uruguay has always recognized the Argentine rights of sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands.

Any violation of the peace deeply distrubs the conscience of our people, who are naturally particularly sensitive to a conflagration involving Argentina, a nation with which this country maintains the historic bonds of true brotherhood and exemplary friendship, it added.

It also said that the memory of those fallen during the hostilities demands a supreme effort toward peace and condemns any country or organization which encourages the use of arms through the direct or indirect support of colonialist confrontation policies.

The declaration did not directly mention Great Britain, which landed troops last Friday on the Malvinas Islands, taken by the Argentines on 2 April. Great Britain has alleged the right of legitimate defense for its action in the South Atlantic to attempt the recovery of the islands it administered as a colony.

Foreign Minister Valdez Otero said in press statements that Great Britain has requested permission for care at Uruguayan hospitals of wounded in the Malvinas conflict. He added that he did not know when they would arrive at Montevideo or whether they could come by ship or by air.

A spokesman for the British Embassy told REUTER tonight that the request was made this weekend. He said that he did not know when groups of wounded might arrive or whether this would occur.

VALDES BELIEVES PEACEFUL SOLUTION POSSIBLE

PY220636 Paris AFP in Spanish 0250 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] Montevideo, 21 May (AFP) -- The Uruguayan Foreign Ministry has not lost faith in the possibility of a negotiated solution to the British-Argentine conflict over the Malvinas Islands, even after the notorious hardening which is implied in today's bloody air-sea battles.

So said Foreign Minister Estanislao Valdes who stressed the need to maintain as much clear-thinking as possible at this historic and dramatic moment the world is experiencing.

After expressing his concern about the current situation, Minister Valdes refused to reveal the future steps the Uruguayan Foreign Ministry will take in view of the conflict's aggravation.

Valdes said that in such a delicate matter, any one initiative or effort ending in failure means that there is one less option left. He assessed the seriousness of today's events with President Gen (Ret) Gregorio Alvarez who gave the foreign minister precise and secret instructions.

PERMISSION TO LAND PRISONERS, WOUNDED CONFIRMED

British Wounded

PY240548 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0300 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Montevideo, 23 May (TELAM) -- Foreign Minister Estanislao Valdes Otero officially confirmed tonight that Great Britain has requested permission from the Uruguayan Government to disembark wounded in the port of Montevideo. During an impromptu press conference held at the Foreign Ministry, where the news media were summoned to learn the official position of the Uruguayan Government regarding the recent events of war on the Malvinas Islands, Valdes Otero confirmed the request, although he could not state precisely when the ship would arrive in Uruguay. Regarding this subject he said that the request was granted in accordance with the humanitarian tradition of our country and earlier general statements made by the government.

Regarding the possibility of his going to the United States, he said: That depends on events because, as you know, the Security Council is in session. If there is another foreign ministers' consultative meeting on the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR), which will probably happen, then I would undoubtedly go in my capacity as president of the organ.

When asked about the British note not recognizing the River Plate as such [as a river] and giving it the category of an estuary, he said that there had been a misunderstanding which is now perfectly cleared up, but he confirmed that he had handed the reply note to the British Government only a few minutes before to Ambassador Patricia Hutchinson at the Foreign Ministry. When asked for more information about the matter, he said that this was something that should be managed on a diplomatic level from which it should never have come out and added that the content of the note is naturally part of diplomatic secrecy. In reply to a question he said that the leaks were not true anyway.

He stated in conclusion that the current Uruguayan declaration (condemning the British aggression in the Malvinas Islands) is in accordance with the development of events, but that it did not annul the former offer by the Uruguayan Government to the parties of the conflict to use the territory of the country to meet and try to arrive at a peaceful and negotiated solution.

More Argentine Prisoners

PY212253 Paris AFP in Spanish 2243 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Montevideo, 21 May (AP) -- Informed sources revealed today that a group of Argentine prisoners captured by the British intervention force in the South Atlantic will apparently arrive in Montevideo during the next few days.

Such reports, which were not denied by the Foreign Ministry, did not mention the number of prisoners which comprise the group nor their physical condition or the type of transport to be used for this operation.

Last week the International Red Cross handed 188 Argentine prisoners, civilian and military, who were captured on South Georgia Island, over to the Uruguayan authorities.

BRIEFS

OUTBREAK OF HYDATIDOSIS -- The outbreak of hydatidosis disease in Rio Negro Department has led to a campaign to keep it from spreading. According to a report on this problem, of 3,940 slaughtered animals 1,725 were found infected. [Montevideo El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 May 82 PY]

HERRERA ACCUSES GREAT BRITAIN OF AGGRESSION

PA222011 Buenos Airea LATIN in Spanish 1921 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] Caracas, 22 May (LATIN-REUTER) -- President Luis Herrera Campins today accused Great Britain of aggression and of endangering peace in the world by ordering the attack on the Argentine garrison in the Malvinas Islands.

"A self-styled punitive action against a country which is defending its territorial integrity has converted our South Atlantic into a theater of war...devoid of all the rules of international law," he stated.

Speaking at midday before a Venezuelan Armed Forces detachment, Herrera noted that Great Britain disavowed UN Security Council Resolution 502 "which was proposed by the aggressive power and which posed an immense threat to peace on the continent and in the world."

The president said that in view of this situation, "we now support and shall always support our sister Argentine Republic in her claim for sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, and that the only right that is alleged by the aggressor power is based on despoils."

Resolution 502 called for the withdrawal of Argentine troops, an end to hostilities and negotiations for a settlement.

REGIONAL COUNTRIES TO DISCUSS BREAKING WITH U.K.

PA211745 Paris AFP in Spanish 1655 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Caracas, 21 May (AFP) -- Venezuelan Foreign Ministry circles reported today that the Latin American countries have initiated urgent consultations to discuss the withdrawal of their ambassadors from Great Britain or to collectively break diplomatic relations with Great Britain if the British escalation of the war in the Malvinas continues.

It has been reported that Venezuela has established contact with the Panamanian, Ecuadorean, Bolivian, Mexican, Peruvian and Argentine foreign ministries.

Jose Rodriguez Iturbe, an influential Foreign Ministry adviser, has said that this is not a call to a meeting but a search for points of agreement on the "circumstances and the moment" that should exist for the withdrawal or for the collective break to take place, if the situation deteriorates.

Foreign Minister Alberto Zambrano Velasco has confirmed the consultations and said he is on the alert for whatever happens in the United Nations. This comes in the midst of rumors that he is preparing to travel to New York in the company of Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez to participate in the Security Council meeting that will debate the conflict.

Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella, who is on an official visit here, has said that "the Latin American countries have a firm position" in support of Argentina. He added that "Argentina has to take the first steps and we are prepared to back that nation."

In his conversation this morning with Zambrano, it was decided to postpone the announced meeting of the Andean Pact foreign ministers which was to take place soon in Bogota, and to promote, instead, regional consultation on the situation in the South Atlantic.

Arias evaded giving an answer on a break or a collective diplomatic withdrawal by telling journalists: Let's not go beyond what is necessary." He noted, however, that the position of Peru and that of Venezuela "coincide." A few minutes earlier Rodriguez had said: Venezuela "firmly maintains its solidarity with Argentina."

FOREIGN SECRETARIAT CRITICIZES BRITISH ATTACK

FL212210 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2145 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Mexico City, 21 May (NOTIMEX) -- The Mexican Foreign Secretariat today criticized Great Britain for having taken it upon itself to carry out a resolution of the UN Security Council without any legal justification or a specific mandate while being itself a member of the Security Council.

In a press communique released this afternoon the Foreign Secretariat deplored the continuing use of force to resolve the conflict between Argentina and Great Britain over the Malvinas Islands.

The press release also contained a new call to the countries in conflict to discontinue hostilities and resume the search for a negotiated solution.

Herewith text of the communique:

The Foreign Secretariat has received with sorrow the report that the British forces have launched landings on the Malvinas Islands, after the negotiations which were being conducted in the United Nations by Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar were broken off.

In view of this situation the Mexican Foreign Secretariat wishes to state that:

1. The Mexican Government deplores the continuing use of force to resolve this international conflict.

2. The Foreign Secretariat believes that there are no legal grounds for a permanent member of the UN Security Council to unilaterally take upon itself to carry out a resolution of the Security Council without having received a specific mandate in this regard from the Council itself.

3. The Mexican Government wishes to make a new call to the parties involved to immediately discontinue hostilities and resume the search for a negotiated solution with the United Nations.

At the same time the Foreign Secretariat wishes to express its utmost appreciation for the undaunted efforts which the UN secretary general has been making up to this point.

FISHERIES OFFICIAL ON U.S. EMBARGO, TUNA SALES

PA151610 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0016 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Mexico City, 20 May (EFE) -- Fernando Rafful, chief of the Mexican Department of Fisheries, said here today that Mexico is not prepared to resume its participation in an organization like the "international agreement on yellowfin tuna", CIAT.

In a statement to the press, the official added that returning to the CIAT would mean "reversing everything we have achieved regarding fishing development; that is, our tuna catch would be limited to 26,000 tons a year whereas we now have a capacity to catch up to 80,000 tons."

He added that his country is well disposed toward opening negotiations to lift the tuna embargo the United States imposed on Mexico in 1980, which he described as "inappropriate."

Rafful explained that the United States has in no way pressured Mexico to resume the negotiations or to return to the CIAT. He noted, however, that talks with the United States may be resumed before the end of this year.

On other subjects, the fisheries official reported that progress has been made with Italy regarding exports of processed tuna. He said some quantities have been sold to Panama and that negotiations have been initiated with Spain and France to determine the quantities of surplus tuna that may be supplied to them.

COSTA RICA

OFFICIALS ON ALERT AGAINST ARMED GROUPS IN NORTH

PA211854 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 May 82

[Excerpt] The presence of three armed groups in the country's northern region, and more specifically in the areas known as Medio Queso, Guatuso, Los Chiles and so forth, has caused the state of alert [as heard] among Costa Rican authorities, who have been discussing the situation since this morning in order to take steps to preserve peace in Costa Rica.

One group is question is led by Eden Pastora; another is a counterrevolutionary group and the third is made up of some Sandinists which are apparently pursuing the first two.

Costa Rica intends to expel any armed group which illegally stays in its territory. This is apparently one of the decisions that will be adopted by the general staff [not further identified], in view of reports that FSLN and Nicaraguan Government groups have violated Costa Rican territory in pursuit of alleged antiguerrilla forces.

Apparently, a group led by Eden Pastora and another group of alleged anti-Somozists which has absolutely nothing to do with Pastora have been sighted in the country's northern region. That was the reason for the Sandinists' incursion in violation of Costa Rica's territorial integrity. Neither this nor the presence of armed groups will be allowed by the Costa Rican Government.

This is the situation that has arisen. It has led to an emergency meeting of the general staff and the national security council in order to adopt emergency measures at government level during the next few hours to safeguard peace in the Costa Rican communities along the country's northern border.

Nicaraguan Intrusions

PA212229 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2136 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] San Jose, 21 May (ACAN-EFE) -- A Nicaraguan army patrol entered Costa Rica and searched and burned several houses located in the border area somewhere in San Carlos in Alajuela Province. Well-informed sources told ACAN-EFE that Nicaraguan soldiers went to a town in Costa Rican territory and after searching the houses looking for counterrevolutionaries, they burned some of them. Shortly after this incident, a Costa Rican rural patrol arrived at the site and the townspeople informed the rural policemen about it.

Public Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano Calderon made a statement on San Jose's television early this afternoon asking the Costa Ricans and their neighbors to be calm. He stressed that the foreigners must leave Costa Rica alone. The minister added that the government and people of Costa Rica do not want to become what they were in the past; a "no man's land."

Security Council Meeting

PA211922 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] We report that the Costa Rican general staff [as heard] has been placed on alert. The National Security Council and the highest authorities of this government are meeting in emergency session, considering that in the last few hours certain events have occurred which threaten the sovereignty and security of the country. Important decisions are reportedly being taken on what our authorities will do in the next few hours.

The national state of alert has been officially recognized: In a broadcast from the presidential house, William Cespedes has reports that Presidency Minister Fernando Berrocal has recognized the existence of a state of emergency; therefore, the general staff and the National Security Council were convoked. The reasons for this alert have not been revealed since a meeting is being held with the high authorities of the presidential house. From the presidential house, we have a report by our journalist William Cespedes.

[Begin Cespedes relay] A series of events have occurred in the last few hours which threaten the national sovereignty and security, said Presidency Minister Fernando Berrocal after a meeting of the National Security Council in which the public security, government, presidency and foreign ministers as well as several government organizations are represented [as heard]. It was said that a series of measures were adopted after discussing a confidential report from Public Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano on events which seriously threaten the security and sovereignty of Costa Rica. The details of these events have not been revealed.

Therefore, on President Luis Alberto Monge's orders, at 0800 tomorrow, the Government Council will adopt what Berrocal called transcendental measures to protect the security and sovereignty of Costa Rica. Here is the presidency minister's statement on these events:

[Begin recording] [Question] What do you have to say on the events of the last few hours, the events related to the security and sovereignty of Costa Rica?

[Answer] We made an extensive analysis of the public security minister's report and reached some fundamental conclusions on which the president will be briefed tomorrow morning so that an extraordinary Government Council, which had been in session since Wednesday of last week will learn of several proposals which the Security Council made on the already mentioned matters.

That is all I can tell you right now. Unfortunately, I cannot expand on the content of the report which will be submitted to the Government Council tomorrow. However, I can tell you that the Government Council will adopt transcendental decisions tomorrow on the security and sovereignty of Costa Rica. [end recording]

Meanwhile, it was reported that the Civil Guard has been mobilized since 0700 and that the aid of the country's other police organizations has been requested. For example, the National Security Agency, the Judicial Investigations Organization, the Public Security Ministry, and others have been asked to join forces in an effort to confront any threat against national security and sovereignty. On this, Berrocal added:

[Begin recording] The Civil Guard mobilization is related to the matter which the National Security Council analyzed today. However, the transcendental decisions which must be made are the province of the Government Council. The Security Council is an organization of the highest order but, according to the constitution, the decisions which we reached in the Security Council must be approved by the Government Council in order to be legal. The president of the republic must first be briefed; he has already been informed by telephone. The Security Council is in permanent session and tomorrow, after another meeting with the president, we will make all the conclusions of the Government Council known. According to the constitution, the Government Council must make the final decision. [end recording]

Nevertheless, Presidency Minister Fernando Berrocal affirmed that the government has the situation under control and that the people can remain calm, despite the fact that there are serious threats to the security and sovereignty of the country.

[Begin recording] The government has complete control of and authority over the national situation. There is no immediate reason for concern. [Words indistinct] a decision at the highest level of the Government Council.

You will understand that I cannot say more until tomorrow, after the Security Council meeting, when I will report to the press on the decisions made at the highest level. [end recording]

Meanwhile, the Security Council is still in permanent session to analyze the situation which has occurred regarding threats to the security and sovereignty of the country. It was reported that this could be related to some invasion which may have occurred in the last few hours by members of the Sandinist army on the northern border of our country [words indistinct] where apparently they have come to burn some houses and to threaten the people. It was unofficially reported that some residents were wounded as a result of a Sandinist attack inside our territory.

The presidency minister also said a decision has been made on legendary Commander Eden Pastora, who yesterday, as we reported in a separate cast from Barra del Colorado, went to receive 11 Sandinist army deserters who arrived in Costa Rica. [Begin recording] [Berrocal] (?It is a decision) which must be made by the Government Council.

[Question] Was a recommendation made not to let Pastora return to the country?

[Answer] We will report on this tomorrow, after the Government Council makes the final decision. [end recording]

Although the events which threaten the national security and sovereignty were not revealed, everything seems to indicate that the threats are coming from Nicaragua and that the measures to be taken tomorrow by the government include the formal request that the OAS post observers along the border to guarantee the neutrality of Costa Rica and to prevent the possibility that a specific threat to our territory might occur, especially along the border with Nicaragua. [end relay]

Sandinist Incursions Confirmed

PA220205 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] The government has confirmed the violation of Costa Rican territory by the Sandinist army. Minister of the Presidency Fernando Berrocal has stated that the violation of Costa Rican territory and sovereignty by Sandinist army patrols was confirmed this afternoon.

The investigations by the rural guard and Civil Guard showed that at several points there were violations of Costa Rican territory by members of the Nicaraguan Army. Nevertheless, no specific details were issued about the violations, although it was said that Sandinist air force airplanes overflew Costa Rican territory in reconnaissance missions apparently in search of groups opposed to the Sandinist government.

The investigations carried out by Costa Rican authorities confirm that the Sandinist patrols which entered Costa Rican territory on the border with Nicaragua burned huts and crops in several communities. Berrocal said that, so far, kidnappings and deaths in the zone have not been confirmed even though there have been rumors. It has been fully confirmed that several huts and crops of peasants in Costa Rican territory were burned by Sandinist groups.

Defense Measures Planned

PA220238 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] Minister of the Presidency Fernando Berrocal has said that the national security crisis being experienced and the threat to the country's sovereignty are closely linked to the presence in Costa Rican territory of groups which are enemies of the Sandinist government.

According to reports, in the past few hours there have been armed confrontation between Sandinists and counterrevolutionary groups in the area of Pocosol, Medio Queso, Upala, Los Chils and other border points. This situation has led to the incursion of armed Sandinist groups. This has threatened the lives of Costa Ricans and the violation of our sovereignty.

In view of the situation of the country which is facing a threat of an invasion and armed attack from Nicaragua -- which has already let to violation of the territory by land and air -- the Government Council will be adopting a number of important measures tomorrow. The measures include a request for the OAS to send observers. The Council will be deciding whether it will request civilian or military observers to guarantee the country's sovereignty and neutrality.

A firm position will also be presented to the Nicaraguan Government to demand that there be no new violations of territory and sovereignty. Domestic actions will also be adopted to protect the people who live on the border with Nicaragua.

The activities that Eden Pastora, the legendary Commander Cero, has been carrying out in Costa Rican territory are considered by the government to be compromising so his expulsion will be ordered in the Government Council tomorrow. Most of the ministers of the current government believe that Pastora has committed flagrant violations of the principle of political asylum so he will not be permitted to involve Costa Rica in a conflict with a neighboring country. In view of this, there is a desire to end the actions of Eden Pastora, thus avoiding a repetition of the serious indiscretions committed by the previous government whose consequences we are now beginning to experience, a presidential official commented.

Regarding the actions that the government will adopt, Minister of the Presidency Fernando Berrocal said that the country (?is) in difficulties in the northern zone and that the government will adopt a firm and courageous position in defense of the national sovereignty. That is why all the measures to be adopted by the Government Council tomorrow will be related to sovereignty. The minister of the presidency said that the security, government and Foreign Ministry will be participating in the Government Council.

Although he did not specifically refer to the presence of Pastora and other Sandinist regime opposition groups, Berrocal said that the decisions of the Government Council will be very important for the country's defense.

GOVERNMENT ASKS PASTORA TO LEAVE, EXPELS DESERTERS

PA220242 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0150 GMT 22 May 82

[Excerpts] San Jose, 21 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The Costa Rican Government has decided to ask Eden Pastora to leave the country and will request that the OAS post observers on the border with Nicaragua to guarantee the country's neutrality. The Costa Rican authorities have drafted a letter to Commander Cero in which they ask him to leave the national territory within 24 hours, although the letter has not been delivered because he has not been located yet.

Well-informed sources told ACAN-EFE that the letter is only a request, since Eden Pastora is a naturalized Costa Rican citizen and he cannot be expelled from the country without a specific judicial court decision.

A Public Security Ministry spokesman said that tomorrow, Saturday, Costa Rica will expel from the country, probably to Panama, the 11 Nicaraguan Sandinist militia members who deserted yesterday from their posts, came into Costa Rica, and gave themselves up to Eden Pastora's group.

Presidency Minister Fernando Berrocal confirmed the entry of Nicaraguan soldiers into Alajuela province, specifically in Los Chiles and other towns of the San Carlos plains, which he described as "violations of the national sovereignty." Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Fernando Volio summoned the Nicaraguan ambassador in San Jose, Roberto Leal Ocampo, with whom he met late this afternoon. Roberto Leal said after the meeting that "it is completely false that any kind of invasion of Costa Rica has occurred."

According to the ambassador, the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica have agreed to thoroughly investigate the incident and "make satisfactory explanations." The Nicaraguan ambassador confirmed that his government is drafting a note, although he has no knowledge of its specific contents, to ask for the extradition of the 11 Nicaraguans who crossed the border yesterday, whom he labeled as "murderers."

Pastora Visa Cancelled

PA221926 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1844 GMT 22 May 82

[Excerpts] San Jose, 22 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The Costa Rican Government agreed today to cancel the visas of Eden Pastora and all those accompanying him, and to expel them from the country immediately. At the end of the Government Council meeting, which began at mid-morning today, Presidency Minister Fernando Berrocal told reporters that the cabinet had resolved to expel "Commander Cero" and his men from Costa Rican territory. The problem over expelling Eden Pastora because of his Costa Rican nationality has been overcome, because his citizenship was withdrawn over 1 year ago. Although Pastora appealed this decision, it was to no avail.

Departure Set

PA230354 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 May 82

[Text] Commander Eden Pastora, known as Commander Cero, said this afternoon that he will leave Costa Rican territory tomorrow, Sunday. When he was asked about the decision made by the Government Council today at noon, Commander Cero said he would respect the Costa Rican Government's decision. However, he said that the government's position was a political measure, but he did not comment further on the subject.

Commander Eden Pastora was informed this afternoon of the government's decision cancelling his visa to remain in the country and the order to leave Costa Rican territory. He will leave for Panama tomorrow and next week he will travel to Europe to keep a previously made engagement. This was confirmed by Eden Pastora. Pastora will travel accompanied by about five people who were not identified. It is said that they are leaders of his movement.

Even though Commander Pastora will leave the country tomorrow in compliance to the order issued today by the Government Council, his wife and seven children will remain in San Jose. His children, ages 3 through 17, came in Costa Rica earlier this year when they left Nicaragua. Two of Pastora's children are Costa Ricans by birth and, therefore, his wife and the seven children are not affected by the government decision.

Pastora Goes to Honduras

PA232300 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2227 GMT 23 May 82

[Text] San Jose, 23 May (ACAN-EFE) -- This afternoon, Eden Pastora, Nicaraguan vice minister [as received] left Costa Rica for Honduras, as ordered by the government of Luis Alberto Monge, which yesterday cancelled his visa to remain here.

Pastora Gomez, known as "Comandante Cero" and six of his immediate collaborators boarded two small planes at "Juan Santamaria" International airport. Pastora was accompanied to the airport by his wife, Yolanda, and six of his eight children, as well as the director general of public force, Col Oscar Vidal.

Before taking off for Honduras, the controversial revolutionary read a message addressed to the Costa Rican people in which he accepted the decision of the Costa Rican Government, ordering him to leave the country. "I want to make it clear to the Costa Rican people that it was not my intention to disturb the juridical order or peace of this country, which I consider my second fatherland," he said.

He added that he was leaving Costa Rica convinced that the Costa Rican people support his struggle for freedom and democracy in Nicaragua. As in previous statements, Pastora Gomez reiterated his charges that the Sandinist revolution has been betrayed; that "Nicaragua today is a country occupied by foreign military forces."

He stressed that he was leaving, showing he had not violated Costa Rican laws and convinced that he still has a place in the heart of all good Costa Ricans. He also said his family will remain in Costa Rica, because their safety is assured in this country.

Asked about when he would return to Nicaragua, "Cero" said he would do so at his first opportunity. As for his return to Costa Rica, he indicated that it now depended on the decision of the people and government of this country.

Finally, he declared that his struggle will end only after he succeeds in making Nicaragua free and democratic. The government headed by Monge asked Pastora and his men to leave Costa Rica to avoid jeopardizing this country's neutrality and sovereignty.

EL SALVADOR

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY EXTENDS STATE OF SIEGE

PA211545 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0036 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] San Salvador, 20 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The Constituent Assembly of El Salvador, over which Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson presides, agreed today, Thursday, during a plenary session to extend the state of siege 30 days, starting tomorrow, because they consider that the reasons for its institution still exist.

The suspension of constitutional guarantees has been in effect in El Salvador since March 1980, when it was first decreed by the government junta presided by Christian Democrat Jose Napoleon Duarte. Since then it has been extended every month and was lifted only for a 15-day period prior to the 28 March constituent assembly elections.

The assembly agreed to extend the state of siege with 48 votes in favor and 12 abstentions. This measure suspends freedom of movement, freedom of expression, freedom of assembly, and the inviolability of mail.

EXTREMISTS ATTACK SAN VICENTE IN 3-HOUR CLASH

PA231513 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 20 May 82 p 24

[Excerpts] Several towns in the departments of San Vicente and La Paz, including the departmental capitals, were without electricity this morning as the result of damage inflicted by the detonation of a bomb on the Lempa River Hydroelectric Executive Commission [CEL] lines near the railroad station in San Vicente. Trustworthy sources said that at approximately 0430 this morning, groups of extremists launched an attack on San Vicente that lasted nearly 3 hours.

It was reported from Zacatecoluca that the blackout began at the same time that the extremists detonated the bomb in San Vicente, 0430, and that several towns in La Paz Department were also without electricity. It was reported from San Vicente that Squads of CEL workers, protected by soldiers from the 5th Infantry Brigade, had begun to repair the lines damaged by the dynamite attack.

San Vicente sources also said that 5th Infantry Brigade troops have been involved in a large military operation in the eastern part of the department, mainly in Cutumayo, Apastepeque, Chucuyo, Marquezado, Plan de la Laguna, and Achichicilco cantons and in others in the San Vicente jurisdiction, since Sunday. It was said that the troops have been looking for guerrilla camps, but that the results of the operation, now in its 4th day, have not been reported.

ARMY ACCUSES GUERRILLAS OF ROBBERY, RAPE

PA231925 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 14 May 82 pp 2, 11

[Text] The Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, reported yesterday that militants belonging to clandestine organizations that are part of the FMLN have been committing assault and robbery.

According to COPREFA, a large group of armed terrorists, pressed by hunger and disease, stole 60 head of cattle from La Esperanza ranch, in the Puerto el Triunfo municipality, Usulutan Department. The group then fled toward the island of Ajalin and a place known as La Tirana, where, it is believed, there are subversive training camps.

It was reported in Santa Ana that three extremists armed with .45-cal pistols stole 7,000 colones from the Pitutas shoe store, located on 6th Avenue South between 5th and 6th Streets, West. No one was injured and nothing else was taken.

It was also reported that in the village of La Gloria, Talcualuya canton, many extremists have been robbing the residents and searching for arms. The report also notes that the extremists violate women, regardless of their age. According to the reports, the extremists do these things with masks over their faces.

GARCIA SAYS ARMED FORCES DEFEND, BACK REFORMS

PA232130 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1544 GMT 23 May 82

["Exclusive" interview with Salvadoran Defense Minister Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia by Cristina Hasbun de Merino -- date and place not given]

[Text] San Salvador, 23 May (ACAN-EPE) -- In an exclusive interview with ACAN-EFE, Salvadoran Defense Minister Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia said that the Salvadoran Armed Forces are willing to defend and support the social reforms that the government junta led by Jose Napoleon Duarte decreed in March 1980.

General Garcia said that today, when criticism and speculation "are in fashion" because of a temporary suspension of Decree 207 on agrarian reform, "I must recall what we have repeatedly said: The armed forces are always watching over the structural reforms, because they were sponsored by the army's initiative through the 15 October 1979 military movement." Gen Carlos Humberto Romero was overthrown and the present regime seized power.

"We are aware of the fact that the reforms have been for the benefit of the large majorities and, of course, we are not going to permit these reforms to be distorted or changed," General Garcia stressed. Regarding the position of certain U.S. congressmen who have stated that military aid should be suspended if the pace of social reforms slows in El Salvador, the minister said that some U.S. congressmen have always maintained that as a condition for continuing military aid.

"We cannot deny," Garcia added, "that before the 28 March elections all the political parties promised to continue and to support the reforms, and if the people voted for that reason, it is correct for the armed forces to tell everybody now; here come the reforms."

Furthermore, General Garcia said: "The reforms are a guarantee for the country's pacification and, why not say it, the countries that are helping us approve of the reforms. For this reason, we are on the watch. We are observing the process followed by these structural reforms -- the agrarian reform, the nationalization of banks and the nationalization of foreign trade -- which we support now and will always support in order to achieve the country's pacification," he added.

Regarding the present military situation, the defense minister said that guerrilla activities decreased considerably after the March elections "because those sectors have reached the conclusion that they do not have the people's support." He noted that the large Salvadoran voter turnout has influenced opposition sectors but that the leaders of certain leftist organizations continue to get involved in adventures " so as not to lose their prestige," but now, "as everyone knows, the people are rejecting them."

General Garcia reported that all the Salvadoran soldiers who received special counter-insurgency training in the United States have already returned to the country. They make up the Ramon Belloso Battalion which is ready to enter into combat. He added that this battalion is made up of some 700 men and that approximately 400 cadets were also trained in the United States.

Garcia emphasized that the main goal of the armed forces and the Salvadoran Government is the country's pacification. For this reason, the government and the armed forces are considering an amnesty, which will apply to all guerrillas who want to voluntarily lay down their arms.

"We are trying to join efforts to achieve this pacification but not through an armed struggle which we have not imposed. On the contrary, it was imposed on us. We want to achieve this pacification with the conviction and participation of various sectors so that together we can search for a solid formula to consolidate it," General Garcia stressed. Within this framework, he said that the armed forces, as well as the government, believe that the dialogue with the guerrillas "was already carried out by the Salvadoran people during the 28 March elections."

He explained that within the idea of the dialogue one must ask ourselves: With whom will we talk? What are we going to hold a dialogue for? What are we going to talk about?... "We believe that instead of attaching so much significance to this dialogue, we should more highly regard the idea of pacification."

"Of course, to make pacification a reality, we should talk. But we must not begin any talks with preconditions, and we must not talk with those same people who are determined to destroy the country," the minister said.

He added that although pacification is not a new idea, it is in line with the country's reality. He stated that it is important to have talks with the Catholic Church, the authorities, the political parties and those who have different opinions, but not in the manner as desired by the guerrillas. "We cannot have talks which are based on force, because that is over with. The people have told the world what they want. They have publicly expressed their will at the polls, and all we have to do now is to make every possible effort to achieve peace as soon as possible," the Salvadoran defense minister concluded.

GUATEMALA

RIOS MONTT ANNOUNCES AMNESTY FOR GUERRILLAS

PA221401 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1230 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] One of the measures that has been announced in advance by Gen Efrain Rios Montt is an amnesty for guerrillas in order for those who disagree with the government to stop fighting and to return to normal life. Rios Montt did not elaborate about the amnesty, but he said that further details will be announced next week. The report came as a surprise because the matter had not been mentioned previously by the two other junta members.

POLITICAL LEADERS, JUNTA MEMBERS HOLD MEETING

PA221446 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1230 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] Next week, the military government junta will begin a review of the electoral statute drafts, which were presented yesterday during a brief meeting with leaders of the Nationalist Authentic Central, Guatemalan Christian Democracy, Reformist National Party and National Liberation Movement. The political leaders met with the members of the government junta at the presidential palace, located in Zone 10 of Guatemala City.

Francisco Bianchi, presidential public relations secretary, declared the meeting adjourned [as heard]. The leaders feel that constituent assembly elections must be held in December, so that the assembly may begin drafting a new constitution in January 1983. The official said that yesterday's meeting was very brief and that another meeting will probably be held within 15 days.

It has been learned that the political leaders who participated in the meeting at the presidential palace were not pleased with the meeting with the junta members. The political leaders also wanted to discuss the appointment of the new mayors who will assume office after 16 June.

Reporters who tried to contact several of the leaders at their homes and party headquarters did not find them. Therefore, it is believed that they have met at some secret location to discuss this matter and the surprise appointment and installation of Jose Angell as Guatemala City mayor.

FOREIGN MINISTER ALONSO LIMA REPORTEDLY ON WAY OUT

PA221920 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1230 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] It was learned from official sources yesterday that the government is about to name a new Guatemalan foreign minister and that the post will be given to Eduardo Castillo Arriola, Castillo has previously been Guatemalan representative to the United Nations in New York. If the report is true, incumbent Foreign Relations Minister Alfonso Alonso Lima would go back to the post of deputy foreign minister, which he held during Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia's administration.

JUNTA MEMBER DENIES ARMY COMMITS MASSACRES

PA231650 Guatemala City Radio Neuvo Mundo Metwork in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Gen Horacio Maldonado Schaad, government junta member and government minister, has said that the subversives are trying to make the people believe that the army is responsible for massacres. The junta member was referring to the massacres of peasants that have been perpetrated in the last few days in the western part of the country.

He said that the guerrillas are trying to make the people believe that the army is responsible for these acts of violence. General Maldonado explained that the guerrillas are in fact responsible for these massacres, which are being committed in reprisal because the peasants no longer cooperate with them.

As a result, the army wants to fight the subversives, to give them what they deserve. The government minister reported that military patrols operating in the country's western region are using a special camouflaged uniform in the belief that the subversives have not yet been able to acquire it and that this will give the Guatemalans a feeling of security.

OFFICIALS DENY AGREEMENT WITH FORMER REGIME

PA211627 Paris AFP in Spanish 00007 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 20 May (AFP) -- Guatemalan officials denied here today that, prior to the 23 March coup, the Guatemalan military officers now in power made an agreement with the ousted regime of President Romeo Lucas Garcia to the effect that no member of the army would be arrested after the coup. Gen Horacio Egberto Maldonado Schaad and Col Francisco Luis Gordillo, first- and second-ranking members of the military junta, said that the report published in the Mexican newspaper EXCELSIOR "is completely false."

According to EXCELSIOR, the present junta signed a pact with Romeo Lucas, pledging not to arrest members of the army after taking command following the 23 March coup. The Mexican newspaper also stated that the coup d'etat was not real, that it was just a sham, in order to give the impression that there had been a change of government. Some 55 former officials from the ousted regime are currently in Guatemala.

Nevertheless, the government has said that if any military member of the ousted regime is accused before the courts, he will be tried just like the civilians, most of whom are now facing charges of corruption.

HONDURAS

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE ON MEETING WITH NICARAGUANS

PA221655 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 22 May 82

[Official communique issued by Honduran Foreign Affairs Ministry in Tegucigalpa on 21 May 1982 -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Honduran Foreign Affairs Ministry makes the following public statement:

1. As had been previously announced, a meeting of high-ranking Honduran and Nicaraguan military officers was held at the Honduran customs post of La Fraternidad on 20 May. The respective delegations were headed by infantry Col Jose A. Bueso Rosa, chief of the Honduran Armed Forces General Staff; and Brigade Commander Joaquin Cuadra Lacayo, chief of general staff of the Nicaraguan Army. It was held in accordance with the invitation which the Honduran foreign minister sent to his Nicaraguan counterpart, within a reasonable amount of time, in keeping with Honduras' initiative to internationalize peace.

2. The meeting was highly positive because regional and international problems of mutual interest to both countries were candidly broached in a climate of great cordiality. Both delegations expressed their willingness to improve their relations within a search for a climate of peace and security in Central America.

3. As a result of the foregoing, expeditious channels of communication will operate at all levels, including the level of border battalion commanders, in an effort to reduce incidents on land and at sea, and to ease tensions. It was also agreed to appoint a commission composed of military men and civilians to review and propose procedures and methods to resolve existing problems within the context of a broad regional approach during future meetings, as required by circumstances.

4. It is to be hoped that the meeting at La Fraternidad will constitute the beginning of a new stage on the path to understanding and will lead to an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence, making it possible to discuss and solve problems of mutual interest according to this regional approach.

5. Furthermore, Honduras feels that a firm step has been taken toward following up on its initiative to internationalize peace, which calls for overall disarmament; a reduction [in the number of] foreign advisers; the supervision and verification of the peace process by international officials; an end to arms trafficking; respect for delimited borders and traditional jurisdictional limits; and the establishment of a permanent multilateral dialogue to strengthen the democratic and pluralist system and to guarantee public liberties and the self-determination of peoples. The Honduran Government hopes that, in order to achieve these objectives, the scheduled meetings will be expanded to include representatives of the other countries in the area.

Office of Public Relations of the Ministry of the Presidency.

PLANES ARRIVE WITHOUT COMMANDER CERO, GROUP

PA230211 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0140 GMT 24 May 82

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 23 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The two aircraft in which Eden Pastora, Commander "Cero" of the Nicaraguan revolution and several of his men left Costa Rica today landed this afternoon in Tegucigalpa, but without any passengers. When the planes arrived at the Toncontin International Airport at 1800 local (0000 GMT), only the pilots of the Aerocommander aircraft, with Honduran license HR-AFB and Costa Rican license TI-AST, were aboard.

Immigration and finance authorities were unaware that the planes were carrying passengers, but authorities were on the alert for the possible arrival of "Cero" and a group of his men. After the aircraft parked in front of the customs building, the finance police boarded the planes, but no passengers were found on board. Somewhat baffled, Sergeant Mairena said, "this is quite strange and I believe that the pilots of the aircraft should be interrogated, but we have not been ordered to do so."

Immediately after the planes landed, the pilots taxied them to private hangars. Instead of going to the office where flight plans are filed, the pilots then got into vehicles [as received] and sped off for an unknown destination.

Shortly before that, a member of the flight control team had told an ACAN-EFE correspondent that the aircraft carrying "Cero" and his friends would not arrive in Tegucigalpa, because they had been detoured to San Pedro Sula in the northern part of Honduras. The Honduran R-AFB aircraft was piloted by Capt Efrain Argueta who was unable to be contacted at his home, which is in this capital.

This morning, Honduran Deputy Foreign Minister Rodolfo Rosales Abella told ACAN-EFE that he did not know if Pastora had officially requested asylum here. Rosales Abella added that it was a decision to be made at the level of the president of the republic.

FOUR NICARAGUAN DESERTERS ARRIVE IN CAPITAL

PA222357 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1742 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 22 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Three members of the Nicaraguan Sandinist Peoples Army and a woman today deserted to Honduras on board a helicopter. Information received in Tegucigalpa by Voz de Honduras Network reveals that the helicopter is blue and white and its registration letters are "Y-N-DUK." It was not specified if it is a military aircraft.

The dispatch indicates that the Nicarguan helicopter landed at the Choluteca airport, capital of the Choluteca Department in southern Honduras. According to the Voz de Honduras correspondent, Adonil Ortega Mendoza, Manuel Nunez Suazo, Henry Castro Pastrana and Patricia Tinoco Pastrana were on board the helicopter. The three men are members of the Sandinist Peoples Army and the woman is a civilian.

The occupants of the helicopter were transferred to Tegucigalpa in an Honduran Air Force plane where they are apparently being interrogated. The Honduran Army public relations chief and the Honduran Air Force operations pilot denied any knowledge of this report.

Meanwhile, the Honduran Presidential Secretariat information office said that they are waiting for the army to report on the matter before officially announcing it to the public. Col Juan Evangelista Lopez Grijalba, chief of the Army Investigations Department, (G-2) was not available because he was at a meeting, presumably with the Nicarguan occupants of the helicopter.

SALVADORAN REFUGEES NOT RETURNING HOME YET

PA222135 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 20 May 82 p 50

[Text] The news that thousands of Salvadoran refugees will be returning to their country, which was broadcast by a radio station in the west, is completely false. This announcement was made by Carlos Rodolfo Aleman, director of the northwestern population and immigration office. According to the radio station's report, the refugees had decided to return to their country in view of the new political situation created within the framework of a provisional and constitutional government.

The national government does not know if the new Salvadoran regime has decided to repatriate its citizens, the immigration official explained. In other words, no less than 25,000 Salvadorans remain refugees in Honduran territory. They are receiving the aid of the UN High Commission for Refugees, Aleman said.

NICARAGUA

BORGE NOTES COSTA RICA'S EXPULSION OF PASTORA

PA231934 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1650 GMT 23 May 82

[Text] Managula, 23 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Nicaraguan Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge has declared that he considers Costa Rica's expulsion of Eden Pastora Gomez, Commander Cero, to be "sensible."

In a statement to ACAN-EFE, Borge said that he feels the decision is "positive" and noted that "it is something that we will take into consideration."

"In international relations, one must consider both the good and the bad; reciprocity always exists," said Borge.

Borge also told ACAN-EFE that he is aware of the charges made by two Costa Rican cabinet ministers, who said that Sandinist forces had penetrated into Costa Rica in the middle of this week. He referred to a Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry communique that denied that Nicaraguan soldiers had entered Costa Rica.

In regard to the four people who fled to Honduras on Saturday in a privately-owned helicopter, he said that Nicaragua will ask for the extradition of the deserters and the return of the helicopter. "All of this is a part of the revolution's problems, which include cases of deserters, and which fall within the general plan to destabilize the Sandinist process," Borge said.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES DISPUTE WITH COSTA RICA

PA220408 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 22 May 82

[Communique issued by the Nicaraguan Foreign Affairs Ministry on 21 May in Managua]

[Text] In view of reports from Costa Rica, attributed to Costa Rican Government sources, to the effect that members of the Sandinist People's Army had entered Costa Rican territory in Los Chiles Canton, between Poco Sol and Medio Queso, the Nicaraguan Foreign Affairs Ministry categorically states these reports are absolutely false.

The Nicaraguan Government views with deep concern the dissemination of these false reports which could create an artificial climate of conflict between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, at a time when Nicaragua has been the victim of the hijacking of a plane and the hijackers have received asylum in Costa Rica. Shortly after this, a Nicaraguan border patrol chief was murdered and the killers also fled to Costa Rica to join those who from Costa Rica are plotting against our government and people.

We are also concerned that in this campaign, some news agencies, acting in an bsolutely irresponsible and ill-intentioned manner, are inventing stories of killings and the possibility of an invasion from Nicaragua against Costa Rica. It is evident that interests opposed to the governments of our sister nations are trying to create conflicts, friction and tension between Nicaragua and Costa Rica so as to have the conditions to justify foreign military aggression against Nicaragua.

Relations Termed 'Very Good'

PA230317 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2007 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] Managua, 22 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry today described the "latest alarming reports" from San Jose regarding Nicaraguan-Costa Rican relations as "a 'show' [in English] staged by the counterrevolution." An authorized Foreign Ministry spokesman said that relations between the two countries "are very good and the two foreign ministries are constantly in contact with one another."

The spokesman told ACAN-EFE that all that "show" [in English] is being staged with money that the CIA has delivered to Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries.

CERNA ACCUSES CIA OF BACKING MDN, PASTORA

PA232011 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1833 GMT 23 May 82

[Excerpt] Managua, 23 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The "Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN), Alfonso Robelo's party, has turned into an armed group abroad," Cmdr Lenin Cerna, director of the state security services, said today.

In a statement to the Managua Sandinist newspaper BARRICADA, Cerna said that the MDN leaders, including Robelo, a former member of the Nicaraguan Government junta, have decided in favor of "voluntary exile."

According to the Sandinist official, the U.S. CIA is now trying to unify all of the "counterrevolutionary" forces in one place.

Cerna affirmed that the CIA has decided that the MDN has "the group led by a Sandinist traitor" as its armed branch. Cerna was referring to Eden Pastora Gomez, also known as Commander Cero.

Nevertheless, the chief of Nicaragua's state security said that it is still possible that Robelo and his friends might try to organize their own forces, "to operate from Costa Rica against Nicaragua."

Commander Lenin Cerna said, without naming Pastora, that the alliance between him and Robelo is encountering some difficulties "due to the great individual ambitions of both leaders."

Cerna cited the operation of the broadcasting station La Voz de Sandino as one example of the union between Pastora and Robelo. He noted that the station is directed by Manuel "El Negro" Jiron, who owned Radio Amor and Radio Mi Preferida in Nicaragua.

Meanwhile, Sandinist commanders have said that several MDN leaders, not including Robelo, have left the country covertly. Others have left the country legally.

COURT SENTENCES COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

PA232315 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 18 May 82 p 1

[Text] Yesterday, 12 counterrevolutionaries -- who are no longer in the country -- who were members of the group which attempted to blow up the cement plant and the refinery, were sentenced to 16 years in prison and 2 years of house arrest and forced labor by Dr Felix Trejos Trejos, First District criminal judge.

All 12 were tried in absentia and were charged by the penal attorney general of violating the law on maintenance of order and public security and the law of economic and social emergency.

The list is headed by the brothers Edmundo and Fernando Chamorro Rapacciolli, leaders of the UDN-FARN [National Democratic Union-Armed Forces of National Resistance] counterrevolutionary band; Jose Esteban Gonzalez and Adriana Guillen, "public relations agents" of the band; Nevardo Arguello, former official of the Justice Ministry who left for Miami; Jose Francisco "El Chicano" Cardenal; Diego Manuel Robles, coordinator of the UDN-FARN; Juan Bosco Arana, who boasts of being called a member of the general staff of the band; Max Vargas, a Somozist transportation worker; Ernesto Rivas, who for years committed fraud in the Enaluf [National Light and Power Enterprise] which is now defunct; Juan Zavala, another first lieutenant of Negro Chamorro; Mario Molina and Orlando Bolanos, who complete the list.

All of the counterrevolutionaries mentioned will have their properties confiscated. They lose their rights as citizens and they are subject to the vigilance of the corresponding authorities for 5 years after serving their sentences. All are declared in rebellion having defense counsels appointed by the court.

MANAGUA ON CUADRA REPORT OF TALKS WITH HONDURAS

PA211525 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Brigade Commander Joanquin Cuadra Lacayo, Sandinist Army chief of staff announced yesterday that Honduran and Nicaraguan military chiefs will analyze ways to implement joint patrolling along the border between Honduras and Nicaragua in an effort to neutralize the counterrevolutionary bands that carry out incursions from Honduras.

Commander Cuadra reported this after high-level military delegations from Nicaragua and Honduras concluded their first meeting aimed at putting an end to the conflictive situation in the border area. The Sandinist commander said that the subject will be discussed by the representatives of the two nations' armed forces. The talks will take place in Managua and Tegucigalpa in the next few months.

In this regard, Cuadra said the results of Thursday's talks will be studied by the highest military authorities who will make the final decisions. Cuadra said that a possible result of the talks will be a meeting between the chiefs of the two armies.

Commander Cuadra headed the Nicaragua delegation which was composed of Commander Lenin Cerna, state security chief; Julio Ramos, military security chief; Raul Venerio, chief of the Sandinist Air Force and navy chief Richard Lugo.

The Honduran officers at the meeting were Col Jose Bueso Rosas, Honduran Army chief of staff and head of the delegation; air force chief Col Walter Lopez; Honduran Navy chief Col Ruben Montoya; and Col Jose Abdengo.

Commander Cuadra said that the anticipated meeting will also discuss military fields of action such as the navy, the air force and the infantry. Commander Cuadra emphasized the cordiality that characterized the talks.

MOZAMBIQUE PRESIDENT SAMORA MACHEL ENDS VISIT

PA220356 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Samora Moises Machel, president of the Peoples Republic of Mozambique, ended his visit to Nicaragua. Samora Machel, the companero president of the people's republic of Mozambique, was seen off at 1030 at the Augusto Cesar Sandino airport by leaders of the revolutionary government. Moments before leaving, Marshal Samora Machel held a press conference regarding his visit to our country. Here is an excerpt of his statement:

[Begin recording Machel in Portuguese, with simultaneous translation into Spanish] When we arrived we got together. As we depart, we are separated. Our hearts are already strongly beating for the friends we have made, for the love and the friendship which surrounded us. The visit ends, however, because we fight in different trenches and we must occupy those trenches.

Today we end our visit to Nicaragua, to this fatherland of herores and fighters, which sets an example of dignity and glory.

Here we feel at home. We are surrounded by revolutionary love and fraternity. During our visit we saw the great conquests of the revolution, which is already carrying the new values necessary for building the new society in Nicaragua.

Nicaragua is following a sure path. We remain deeply impressed by the quality of everything we saw. We saw the organized people. We saw a determined people. We saw a disciplined people. We saw a happy people. We saw a firm people with a firm gaze, the firm gaze of victory.

We saw the armed forces, the peoples militias with a great degree of combat readiness and willigness to defend the revolution and Sandinist power. We saw how the people adopt the new moral, ethic and cultural values of the revolution and turn them into weapons to defend the fatherland, despite the constant imperialist intention of destroying the Nicaraguan revolution.

From what we have seen, there's no doubt that the people are a steel wall against which all imperialist attacks will crash.

I would like to underscore, in particular, the deep impression caused by the FSLN National Directorate. It is a leadership deeply rooted among the people, identified with their problems and with their aspirations. It's a leadership which disclosed deep political and ideological maturity and a great analytic capacity. We congratualte the FSLN once again for the exemplary way in which it has led the people of Nicaragua and for the successes it has achieved.

We basically learned valuable lessons for our own struggle. The example of simplicity and humbleness, the analytic capacity for facing problems are lessons we shall never forget.

During conversations held in Nicaragua, aside from the signing of cooperation agreements, we found a total political identification regarding diverse internal and international matters. We essentially agreed that the imperialist threat pending over our revolutions th.ough the aggression of armed bands bears a similarity which demands from us revolutionaries a coordination of all our actions, at all levels. We must answer the imperialist aggressiveness with revolutionary aggressiveness.

In conclusion, we can say that our visit to Nicaragua was a complete success which far surpassed all our expectations. We discovered that Nicaraguans are our brothers and that the hearts of our two peoples beat at the same rhythm. And we discovered that Nicaragua is our second fatherland. Thank you very much, FSLN. Thank you, people of Nicaragua, the struggle continues. Thank you. [end recording]

En Route to Grenada

FL211440 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Marshal Samora Moises Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front -- Frelimo -- and of the People's Republic of Mozambique, has arrived in Holguin from Nicaragua on a short stopover. He was received at the Frank Pais Airport by Army Gen Raul Castro, first vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers; Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the Politburo; and Miguel Cano, alternate member of the Politburo and first secretary of the party in that eastern province.

The Mozambican leader will pay an official visit to Grenada at the invitation of Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and later will return to Cuba at the invitation of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro.

As Machel descended the ramp of the plane that brought him to Holguin, he was warmly welcomed by a large group of outstanding pioneers of the province who pinned the organization's scarf on the Mozambican president and staged a beautiful artistic performance in his honor.

Around 5 o'clock, accompanied by Raul, Machel placed a wreath at the tomb of Maj Gen Calixto Garcia at Holguin's provincial Plaza de la Revolution. Afterwards he visited other site of historical and economic interest in that province.

COMMANDER BORGE SPEAKS AT EL NUEVO DIARIO

PA220215 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 20 May 82

[Excerpt] This afternoon, the Employees of EL NUEVO DIARIO commemorated the newspaper's second anniversary. During the ceremony, Tomas Borge Martinez, commander of the revolution and interior minister, described the new information order in effect in Nicaragua after the 19 July 1979 victory, and gave the workers the latest news about the free Nicaragua. Let's listen to Commander Borge explaining in a categorical way what is considered freedom of expression by a revolutionary government.

[Begin recording] At a specific moment, a direct attack against our country was considered a real possibility. However, the Sandinist peoples' revolution was able to deter, at least for the moment, the possibility of a direct attack, through its diplomatic efforts and as a result of its international policy, as well as other factors that emerged in Latin America and the world.

To these factors, we should probably add the present situation in the Malvinas, but above all, it should be attributed to our international policy and the mobilization of our people for the defense of our country. This has momentarily reduced the possibilities of a direct attack. Does this mean that imperialism has given up its plans of aggression? Not at all. Now a new phase will begin, and we cannot dismiss the possibility of a military attack in the future; the phase which Carlos was referring to and the ideological struggle. The enemy is actively working in the field of ideological deviation. There have been very singular cases, as the one reported from the 6th region, in Carazo, which I pointed out to FSLN militants at the Interior Ministry. They gather a group of religious people belonging to a religious sect, a quote, revolutionary man unquote appears, and he starts speaking about the goals, achievements and outlook of the revolution and what it has done for the people. Later on, a well-educated and convincing religious man, a theologian, appears in the scene, attacking the statements made by the previous speaker who was a quote, revolutionary man unquote. By using these infamous weapons, and using the sacred name of Jesus as an instrument, they are carrying out these activities of ideological deviation in order to confuse our people. It is in this field that we must wage the greatest battle, since our militiamen and the members of our armed forces are already in charge of facing the enemy rifles. I am sure that there is no possibility that enemy can defeat us in the military field, because the Nicaraguan people are armed and ready to defend the revolution. This is a far more difficult field than the military one, but this does not mean that we will not be on the alert. We will also remain vigilant in the military field. It is in our struggle in the ideological field where we must wage the greatest battles because the enemy is fighting with reactionary and counterrevolutionary ideology everywhere; in churches, where they have true ideological fighters, at the universities, at schools and at all the secondary schools. There is no place in the country where the enemy is not waging this battle. We must be on the alert and ready. We must create the ideological militias and you are possibly the best fighters for these militias. [applause]

We must explain many things to the people, because our people are still coming out of the darkness of the past. For example, some people get easily confused with the term freedom of expression. It is being said that there is no freedom of expression in Nicaragua, and that other countries, including some of our neighbors, do enjoy this freedom. It is also said that there is freedom of expression in Latin America, except for Cuba and Nicaragua, where there is no freedom of expression. [laughter] However, what kind of freedom of expression are they referring to? I think that they are right when they say that there is no freedom of expression here, but there is no such freedom in those countries either. On the other hand, it is also true that there is freedom of expression in those countries, and in Nicaragua too. In other words, there is, and at the same time there isn't freedom of expression, that depends on the point of view of the social class that controls the government. What is this freedom of expression for? To be abusive? To have yellow journalism? To practice pornography? To tell lies? To hide the truth of revolution? To bury the people in anonymity? To magnify the image of the bourgeoisie? To have those who wear the red apparel of ecclesiastic ostentation on the front pages of newspapers and other media? To exalt the vanity of those that use the pulpit to praise themselves and become quote, essential people, unquote in this country? This freedom of expression does not exist and will never exist in Nicaragua. [applause] We have freedom of expression for another purpose; to defend the rights of the workers, so that our people can freely express their feelings and their anti-imperialist and revolutionary stands. This is the freedom of expression we have in Nicaragua, the freedom of workers and peasants, the freedom of revolutionaries and not the freedom of bourgeois or those who have surrendered their body and soul to imperialism. Freedom of expression to tell the truth, not freedom of expression to tell lies and hide the truth. The revolutionary press -- EL NUEVO DIARIO is a good example of it, and so is BARRICADA -- is getting better every day.

We are very pleased to see how these two newspapers have been developing, how their editorials have improved and how they have changed their image to conform to new circumstances. It would be sad to see our revolutionary papers wearing old garments -- rags. They should be legant, because being a revolutionary does not imply that one should forget about good taste.

The news is no longer about the big weddings and the birthdays of the rich. The news is no longer about the anniversaries of the church hierarchs. The news in no longer about the large receptions they held in the past to satisfy their vain and selfish appetites. The news today is made by: (Guillermo Vargas), (Lareila Morales), (Carlos Davis), and Juan Mendoza). This is the news; our humble militiamen, our humble and brave militiamen and our heroic border guards. News is made by those whose shirts get wet with sweat while farming and working at the factories -- these are men in the news in the new Nicaragua. [end recording]

D'ESCOTO, ORTEGA DISCUSS U.S. PRESENCE IN OAS

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[Text] At the end of a meeting with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo, Augusto Gomez Villanueva, Mexican ambassador to Nicaragua, noted that Nicaragua will advocate a complete reorganization of the OAS in order to overcome the demoralization provoked by the United States with its support for the United Kingdom in the Malvinas conflict.

Gomez Villanueva disclosed that the Nicaraguan Government invited the Latin American ambassadors accredited in Managua to exchange views on the lack of hemispheric solidarity evidenced by the United States.

Regarding this topic and the exclusion of the United States from the OAS, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto explained that this matter was also discussed at the Saint Lucia meeting, adding that it is not just simple rhetoric.

Let's listen to Companero d'Escoto:

[Begin recording] This is a topic that was officially discussed for the first time within the OAS at the St Lucia meeting in December of last year. It was a basic part of our speech. The subject was approached again at the foreign ministers' consultative meeting to discuss the Malvinas issue. Subsequently, it has been the subject of much attention in foreign ministries of Latin America.. I believe that this is a matter that is more serious and important than simple rhetoric. Therefore, to the extent that the Argentine crisis deteriorates and the United States continues to support the United Kingdom -- against the legitimate interests that Argentina has concerning its territorial integrity and sovereignty in its struggle against imperialism and colonialism -- I believe that this will be discused in a more serious way by the OAS foreign ministers. I truly feel it will be that way. [end recording]

For his part, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, referred to the OAS and the attitude of former Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo regarding the OAS. Let us listen to Ortega Saavedra:

[Begin recording] In this case, I think we must recognize Carazo's initiative. When he was still president and the Malvinas conflict appeared, he publicly discussed this matter and made a proposal at a moment that we consider was very opportune. He formally sent me a letter in which he proposed a change of location for the OAS headquarters. He suggested that it be moved from Washington. He also proposed a review of the U.S. presence in the OAS because we have different interests. The interests of the United States are completely opposite to those of the Latin American countries in the OAS. [end recording]